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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
Sub-Commission on the Promotion and
Protection of Human Rights
Working Group on Indigenous Populations
Nineteenth session
23-27 July 2001

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Election of officers

2. Adoption of the agenda

3. Organization of the work of the session

4. Review of developments pertaining to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people:

   Principal theme: "Indigenous peoples and their right to development, including their right to participate in development affecting them"

5. Review of recent developments pertaining to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people:

   General statements, including on land issues, education and health

6. Standard-setting activities, including a review of indigenous peoples' relationship with natural resource, energy and mining companies

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7. World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance

8. International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, including information relating to the Voluntary Fund for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People and the report of the Advisory Group

9. Other matters:

   (a) Meeting and seminars;

   (b) Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations

10. Adoption of the report of the Working Group on its nineteenth session.

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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection
of Human Rights
Working Group on Indigenous Populations
Nineteenth session
23-27 July 2001

ANNOTATIONS TO THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA

Prepared by the Secretary-General pursuant to the request of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations at its eighteenth session

1. Election of officers

1. Rule 23 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council provides that, unless the Commission decides otherwise, its subsidiary organs shall elect their own officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda

2. Rule 7 of the rules of procedure provides that the agenda shall be adopted at the beginning of each session, after the election of officers, on the basis of the provisional agenda. The provisional agenda for the present session of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, as drafted in consultation with the Chairperson-Rapporteur, Mr. Alfonso Martínez, is contained in document E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/2001/1.

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3. Organization of work of the session

3. The attention of the Working Group is drawn to the provisional agenda and the need to complete its discussion of the substantive items within the five working days allotted. At previous sessions, the Chairperson-Rapporteur has set strict time limits in order to ensure that all participants wishing to make a statement are given the opportunity to do so. Such time limits will again be necessary in order to ensure that all items of the agenda are comprehensively discussed.

4. Review of developments pertaining to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people

Principal theme: "Indigenous peoples and their right to development, including their right to participate in development affecting them"

4. In paragraph 205 of the report on the eighteenth session (E/CN.4/Sub.2/2000/24), the Working Group decided to highlight the theme "Indigenous peoples and their right to development, including their right to participate in development affecting them", with the understanding that the participants would continue to have an opportunity to provide information of a general character and on other important issues. The Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, in its resolution 2000/14, approved the theme and recommended that the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) invite the relevant United Nations organizations to provide information and, if possible, participate in the meetings of the Working Group. A note by the secretariat on the right to development is available as document E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/2001/2.

5. Review of developments pertaining to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people

General statements, including on land issues, education and health

5. In accordance with the mandate established under Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/34, the Working Group is authorized to review developments pertaining to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous populations, including information requested by the Secretary-General annually from Governments, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status, particularly those of indigenous populations, to analyse such materials, and to submit its conclusions to the Sub-Commission, bearing in mind the final report of the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission, Mr. José R. Martínez Cobo, entitled "Study of the problem of discrimination against indigenous populations" (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1986/7 and Add.1-4).

6. The item of the agenda reviewing developments affecting indigenous peoples provides invaluable information to members of the Working Group. The information provided is considered by them as strengthening ongoing efforts of the United Nations system to recognize, promote, protect and restore the rights of indigenous peoples. In its resolution 2001/59, the Commission on Human Rights urged the Working Group to continue its comprehensive review

of developments and of the diverse situations and aspirations of the world's indigenous people. However, it may be noted that the Working Group is not a chamber of complaints and cannot act upon specific allegations concerning violations of human rights.

6. Standard setting activities including a review of indigenous people's relationship with natural resource, energy and mining companies

7. Under the mandate established by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1982/34, the Working Group is authorized to meet to "give special attention to the evolution of standards concerning the rights of indigenous populations". At its fourth session, in 1985, the Working Group decided under this item of its agenda that it should aim at producing as a first formal step a draft declaration on indigenous rights. At that session, seven principles were drafted in preliminary wording (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1985/22, annex II). As in previous years, the report of the Working Group was transmitted to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and indigenous organizations. Comments on the draft principles were requested from these interested parties. It may be noted that every year since 1985, the draft declaration as prepared by the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working Group, Ms. Erica-Irene Daes, has been transmitted by the Secretary-General to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and indigenous organizations, requesting their proposals, suggestions and comments.

8. At its fifth session, in 1987, the Working Group adopted 14 draft principles in preliminary wording (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/22, annex II). The Chairperson-Rapporteur was entrusted with the task of preparing a set of draft principles and preambular paragraphs for insertion into a future declaration. This working paper was adopted as a preliminary draft declaration and formed the basis of discussions at the sixth session of the Working Group, in 1988 (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1988/25). The Working Group recommended that the Chairperson-Rapporteur prepare a first revised text of the draft declaration based on comments made during the Working Group's sixth session and the written observations received from Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and indigenous organizations (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1988/24, annex II).

9. At its seventh session, in 1989, the Working Group had before it an analytical compilation of comments received and a first revised text of the draft declaration prepared by the Chairperson-Rapporteur (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/33, Add.1). This allowed for a discussion of the draft declaration article by article (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/36, paras. 61-92). At the eighth session of the Working Group, in 1990, it was decided to establish three informal drafting groups to continue the elaboration of the draft declaration. The draft that was prepared by the Working Group at its 1990 session was based on the text of the first revised draft declaration and the analytical commentary prepared by the Chairperson-Rapporteur and the discussions carried out in the informal drafting groups (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1990/42, and annexes). The Chairperson-Rapporteur was, once again, invited to revise the draft declaration on the basis of these comments and the written observations of Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and indigenous organizations for presentation at the ninth session of the Working Group.

10. At its ninth session in 1991, the Working Group considered the working paper of the Chairperson-Rapporteur (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/36). Further discussions of the preambular and operative paragraphs of the draft declaration took place and the text (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/40, annex II) was agreed upon by members of the Working Group. The Chairperson-Rapporteur was entrusted with the preparation of a working paper based on written suggestions provided by Governments and indigenous organizations. At its tenth session, in 1992, the Working Group had before it a revised working paper prepared by the Chairperson-Rapporteur containing the draft declaration (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1992/28). On the basis of the text before the session, the Working Group completed a preliminary reading of the preambular and operative paragraphs and began a second reading (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1992/33). The Working Group recommended that the draft declaration as revised by the Chairperson-Rapporteur on the basis of the comments made during its session as well as the information received from interested parties be presented to the Working Group at its eleventh session.

11. At its eleventh session, in 1993, the Working Group had before it the working paper of the Chairperson-Rapporteur (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1993/26). Further elaborations of the draft declaration were made by members of the Working Group during the session (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/1993/CRP.4). The Working Group completed the second reading of the draft declaration and agreed upon a text (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1993/29, annex I). In its resolution 1993/46, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities decided to postpone until its forty-sixth session consideration of the draft declaration; it requested the Secretary-General to submit the draft declaration to the appropriate services within the Centre for Human Rights for technical revision; it also requested the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the draft declaration to indigenous peoples and organizations, Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

12. At its twelfth session, in 1994, the Working Group had before it the technical review by the Centre for Human Rights (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1994/2) and the draft declaration as agreed upon by members of the Working Group at its eleventh session ((E/CN.4/Sub.2/1994/2/Add.1). In accordance with the decision taken at its eleventh session, the Working Group heard general comments on the draft declaration, it being understood that these would not lead to any changes in the text of the draft declaration. At its forty-sixth session, the Sub-Commission, in its resolution 1994/45, adopted the draft United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples agreed upon by members of the Working Group without a vote and decided to submit it to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-first session. In its resolution 1995/32, the Commission decided to recommend to the Economic and Social Council to establish an open-ended inter-sessional working group with the sole purpose of elaborating a draft declaration, considering the draft submitted by the Sub-Commission. The Commission also invited applications from organizations of indigenous people not in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council interested in participating in the working group. Such organizations were requested to send particulars of their organization to the Coordinator of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, who would consult with the Government concerned and transmit the information to the Committee on Non-Government Organizations of the Economic and Social Council for consideration and possible approval. The fifth session of the working group of the Commission on Human Rights to review the "Draft United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples" was held from 18 to 29 November 1999. The report of the working group is contained in document (E/CN.4/2000/84).

13. At its thirteenth session, the Working Group had before it a note by the Chairperson-Rapporteur containing certain criteria which might be applied when considering the concept of indigenous peoples (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/1995/3). At its forty-seventh session, the Sub-Commission, in its resolution 1995/38, requested that the Chairperson-Rapporteur be entrusted with the preparation of a working paper on the concept of "indigenous people". The working paper (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/1996/2) was available at the fourteenth session of the Working Group. At its forty-eighth session, the Sub-Commission, in its resolution 1996/31 of 29 August 1996, requested the Chairperson-Rapporteur to prepare a supplementary note on the concept of "indigenous people". The above-mentioned note (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/1997/2) was available at the fifteenth session of the Working Group.

14. At its eighteenth session, the Working Group decided to continue to review under this item of the agenda, indigenous peoples' relationship with natural resource, energy and mining companies.

7. World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, including the second session of the Preparatory Committee in May 2001

15. In its resolution 52/111, the General Assembly decided to convene a World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance to be held not later than 2001 and that the Commission on Human Rights would act as the preparatory committee. The Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1999/78, recommended that the World Conference and sessions of the Preparatory Committee be open, inter alia, to interested non-governmental organizations in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

16. The Preparatory Committee for the World Conference held its first session in Geneva from 1 to 5 May 2000 and adopted decisions relating to the draft rules of procedure, accreditation of non-governmental organizations not having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, and participation of indigenous peoples' representatives. The High Commissioner for Human Rights, in her capacity as Secretary-General of the Conference, was invited to draw up a draft declaration and programme of action for the World Conference. The second session of the Preparatory Committee is scheduled to take place from 21 May to 1 June 2001 and the World Conference itself will take place in South Africa from 31 August to 7 September 2001.

8. International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, including information relating to the Voluntary Fund for the International Decade and the report of the Advisory Group

17. The recommendation to proclaim an international decade of the world's indigenous people was made by the World Conference on Human Rights in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (Part II, para. 32). The General Assembly, in its resolution 48/163, proclaimed the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, to commence on 10 December 1994. The General Assembly invited indigenous organizations and other interested non-governmental organizations to consider what contributions they could make to the

success of the Decade, with a view to their being presented to the Working Group; decided to observe one day of every ear as the International Day of Indigenous People and invited the Working Group to identify an appropriate day for that purpose; and requested that the meeting to review the International Year also consider preparations for the Decade and report to the Working Group.

18. The Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1994/26, invited the Working Group to propose an appropriate day of every year to be observed as the International Day of Indigenous People, following consultations with indigenous people, and requested the Working Group to identify possible projects and other activities in connection with the Decade and to submit them, through the Sub-Commission, to the Commission at its fifty-first session. The suggestions and recommendations arising from the Technical Meeting on the International Year and Decade (20-22 July 1994) were submitted to the Working Group at its twelfth session.

19. At its twelfth session the Working Group recommended that the International Day of the World's Indigenous People be observed annually on 9 August. This recommendation was endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 49/214. In the same resolution, the Assembly adopted a short-term programme of activities for the Decade and invited the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-first session to adjust or supplement it as required. In its resolution 1995/28, the Commission decided upon a final programme of activities for the Decade for the year 1995. The General Assembly, in its resolution 49/214, also recommended that a second technical meeting on the planning of the Decade be convened immediately prior to the thirteenth session of the Working Group.

20. At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly, in its resolution 50/157, adopted the programme of activities for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People contained in the annex to the resolution. The Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1996/39, welcomed the decision of the Assembly to adopt the programme of activities for the Decade; it also welcomed the establishment by the Coordinator of the Decade of an advisory body to provide guidance with regard to the projects and programmes financed from the Voluntary Fund for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People. The recommendations of the last session of the Advisory Group are contained in document E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/2001/5.

21. At its fifty-fifth session, the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1999/51, requested the High Commissioner for Human Rights in her capacity as Coordinator of the Decade to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session a mid-term report reviewing the implementation of the programme of activities for the Decade, including identification of obstacles to the achievement of the goals of the Decade and recommendations for solutions. The Commission also invited the Working Group to submit its views on the activities of the Decade to the High Commissioner. The report of the High Commissioner is contained in document A/54/487 and Add.1.

22. At its fifty-seventh session, the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 2001/59, took note of the report of the High Commissioner to the General Assembly and recommended that the situation of indigenous people be taken into account at the special session of the General Assembly on Children, the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance and the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

9. Other Matters

(a) Meetings and seminars

(b) Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations

23. Under this item, members of the Working Group consider a range of questions including meetings and seminars which have been held or are due to be held in the near future. In this connection, it may be noted that the fourteenth session of the Board of Trustees of the Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations met from 28 to 30 March 2001 and agreed to recommend to the Secretary-General that travel grants be given to 79 indigenous delegates wishing to attend the Working Group and 23 indigenous delegates authorized to attend the working group of the Commission on Human Rights reviewing the draft United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples. Information relating to the Voluntary Fund is contained in document E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/2001/4.

10. Adoption of the report of the Working Group on its nineteenth session

24. Under rule 37 of the rules of procedure, the Working Group is to report to the Sub-Commission on the work of its session. The report of the Working Group, which is prepared while the Sub-Commission is in session, will be contained in document E/CN.4/Sub.2/2001/17.

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Working Group on Indigenous Populations
Nineteenth session
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Item 4 of the provisional agenda

REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS PERTAINING TO THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES:

PRINCIPAL THEME: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND THEIR RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING THEIR RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN DEVELOPMENT AFFECTING THEM

Note by the secretariat

1. At its eighteenth session, the Working Group on Indigenous Populations decided to highlight the issue of "Indigenous peoples and their right to development, including their right to participate in development affecting them" at its nineteenth session. In its resolution 2001/59 of 24 April 2001, the Commission on Human Rights welcomed the proposal to focus on the theme and invited Governments, intergovernmental organizations and indigenous and non-governmental organizations to provide information.

2. The purpose of the present note is to highlight some of the possible themes related to indigenous peoples and their right to development and to encourage a multidimensional and forward-looking exchange of views and information among indigenous peoples, States,

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United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations. The points raised are based on submissions made in recent years by indigenous peoples, United Nations organizations and States. It is to be hoped that the discussions during the Working Group will help the international community to understand better the obstacles and opportunities with respect to indigenous peoples and their right to development and to consider effective ways of advancing this important issue in a joint effort.

The right to development

3. The Declaration on the Right to Development was adopted by the General Assembly in 1986. In its article 1, the right to development is defined as "an inalienable human right by virtue of which every human person and all peoples are entitled to participate in, contribute to, and enjoy economic, social, cultural and political development in which all human rights and fundamental freedoms can be fully recognized". In the preamble to the Declaration, development is described as "a comprehensive economic, social, cultural and political process, which aims at the constant improvement of the well-being of the entire population and of all individuals on the basis of their active, free and meaningful participation in development and in the fair distribution of benefits resulting therefrom".

4. The right to development contains several dimensions, including the principle of active, free and meaningful participation in the development process (art. 2) and non-discrimination (arts. 5 and 6). It also stipulates that States have the prime responsibility for implementing the right to development. In this sense, the Declaration expresses a shift in development thinking from "development as charity" or "good intentions" to "development as a human right" that includes corresponding obligations. This challenges States to ensure that there is a paradigm shift from indigenous policies based on welfare models to policies based on rights.

5. The World Conference on Human Rights held in Vienna in 1993 and most of the subsequent world conferences underlined the importance of the right to development and the indivisibility and interdependence of all human rights. The right to development may be understood as a single distinct right in the same way as such rights as the right to education or freedom of expression. Furthermore, development without respect for human rights leads to social exclusion, discrimination and inequality. The realization of all human rights in a context of underdevelopment and lack of resources can be extremely difficult.

6. The need to integrate human rights into development gave rise to the "rights-based approach to development", a strategy that is widely promoted by the United Nations. The aim of this approach is to integrate the norms and principles of the international human rights system into development programmes and projects, putting emphasis on accountability, empowerment, full and meaningful participation and non-discrimination. Poverty elimination, self-reliance and self-determination of individuals and peoples are at the centre of this approach.

7. The right to development is also an important right for the promotion of structural changes with the aim of overcoming inequality and poverty, not only in the international economic system, but also on the national level. In this sense, it is a potential means for protection against the negative impacts of and exclusion from development, both of which have marked the experience of indigenous peoples worldwide.

8. The right to development may be claimed both individually and collectively. The second paragraph of article 1 of the Declaration states: "The human right to development also implies the full realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, which includes, subject to the relevant provisions of both International Covenants on Human Rights, the exercise of their inalienable right to full sovereignty over all their natural wealth and resources." In its preamble the Declaration recalls the "right of peoples to self-determination, by virtue of which they have the right to freely determine their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development".

Militarization and conflict

9. The Declaration recognizes the link between disarmament and development. Article 5 calls upon States to take measures to eliminate massive violations of human rights and situations resulting from racism and racial discrimination, colonialism, foreign domination and occupation, aggression, foreign interference and threats against national sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity, threats of war and the refusal to recognize the right of peoples to self-determination. Over the nearly 20 years of the Working Group, indigenous representatives have recounted experiences of conflict, war, militarization, the imposition of foreign bases on their lands and the testing of weapons, including nuclear weapons, all of which have had direct and severely negative impacts on their right to development

Negative impact of development projects

10. Many indigenous peoples live in areas that contain important natural resources, including timber and forest produce, minerals and oil. Indigenous representatives have often alleged that they are evicted from their territories in the name of national development. When States evaluate economic activities in the national interest, indigenous concerns and priorities may be under-valued or ignored. Indeed, indigenous representatives have stated that the concept of the "national interest" sets up a dangerous paradigm whereby indigenous interests are seen as opposed to the interests of the State. Development activities on indigenous peoples' land have sometimes led to marginalization, imported illnesses, social problems (alcohol and substance abuse), impoverishment, social breakdown, violence (including increases in domestic violence) and migration to urban centres, where indigenous peoples face overt and systemic discrimination and a loss of their identity. Large dams have been built on indigenous territory leading to the flooding of villages and of areas necessary for agriculture, agro-forestry, hunting and gathering, or other economic and cultural activities. As a result of privatization or expropriation, indigenous lands have been transferred to private or State entities without the consent of the indigenous communities who are the traditional owners and are thereby denied their means of livelihood. In some cases national development projects may constitute a gross violation of indigenous peoples' right to development.

Poverty

11. Poverty is a denial of all human rights to an individual and group and erodes civil and political, as well as economic, social and cultural rights. As has been noted by the Working Group on numerous occasions, indigenous peoples form a disproportionately larger share among the poor, which leads to the hypothesis that there is a strong link between ethnicity and poverty. What are the causes of indigenous poverty? There are a number of explanations, which are often linked to each other. In some cases, it is the paucity of resources indigenous peoples have at their disposal for their own development processes, and the negative impacts of large-scale development projects on their lives and lands. In other cases it is the marginal role they play in the national development process and the exclusion from the market, which prevents indigenous peoples from enjoying the same opportunities as others. In yet other situations, it is direct discrimination and exclusion from society that keeps indigenous peoples in poverty. An understanding of the underlying causes of indigenous poverty is necessary in order to support indigenous peoples with public policies aimed at realizing their right to social, economic and cultural development without sacrificing their cultural identity. For this purpose indigenous peoples often seek special national and international measures and policies and greater access to economic resources.

Human rights considerations

12. International human rights law provides an important framework for the enjoyment by indigenous peoples of their rights. Common article 1 of the International Covenants on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and on Civil and Political Rights recognizes the right of self-determination of all peoples as well as their right to freely determine their political status and their economic, social and cultural development. The same article of both Covenants states that all peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources, and provides that a people may not be deprived of its own means of subsistence. Indigenous peoples have argued that common article 1 applies to all peoples, including indigenous peoples, without qualification. Recent observations made by the Human Rights Committee may indeed suggest that indigenous peoples' rights are covered by the article (see, for example, CCPR/C/79/Add.105, para. 7 and CCPR/C/79/Add.112, para. 17).

13. The ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention (No. 169), which has been ratified by 14 States, identifies a number of elements for the practical enjoyment of the right to development. The Convention emphasizes the need for consultation with indigenous peoples in decisions that affect them. It also states that indigenous peoples shall be able to establish their priorities with respect to their development processes and stresses their participation in national development (art. 7). Convention 169 also stipulates rights especially important to indigenous peoples such as the identification and protection of property rights over land they have traditionally occupied as well as the use, management and conservation of the natural resources of their lands and the use of customary law.

14. The draft United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples and the draft American declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples of the Organization of American States contain articles that provide protection against harmful projects on their lands and promote meaningful participatory development in line with the provisions of the Declaration on the Right

to Development. The proposed American declaration stresses the right to economic, social and cultural development of indigenous peoples as well as their involvement in national development. It mentions the measures necessary to eradicate poverty and to overcome discrimination. The members of the Organization of American States in their Santiago Plan of Action (1998) have agreed to promote the participation of indigenous peoples in society, through adequate access to education, health care and occupational training, with the aim of improving their standard of living.

15. The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) articulates the importance of traditional knowledge in the protection of bio-diversity and the environment. Contracting parties to the Convention are requested in article 8 (j) to respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. The article also promotes the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices. The ad hoc open-ended inter-sessional working group on article 8 (j) and related articles established by the Conference of the Parties, established in 2000, provides advice on how the articles can be implemented at the national and international levels.

International financial institutions

16. The World Bank, one of the major institutions providing large-scale financing for development, established in its operational directive 4.20 of 1991 the policies and procedures for projects that affect indigenous peoples. The stated aims are to ensure that indigenous peoples benefit from development projects and to avoid or mitigate potentially adverse effects on indigenous peoples caused by Bank-assisted activities. In this sense the emphasis of the World Bank is on benefit-sharing and protection, as well as mitigation. An important aspect of the directive is that the borrowing country has to present a development plan for indigenous peoples whenever it asks for financing for a project that affects indigenous peoples. With regard to poverty reduction and indigenous peoples, the World Bank asserts that it has moved from a more uniform anti-poverty strategy to specific culturally adapted anti-poverty strategies based on the link between ethnicity and poverty.

17. The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) elaborated a strategy on indigenous peoples and poverty reduction in 1997. This strategy reflects the move from a more mitigation-based approach, aimed at reducing the impacts of projects financed by IDB on indigenous peoples, to an approach aimed at strengthening indigenous institutions. In what the Bank calls "development with identity", it stresses the need to address the socio-cultural aspect of development in order for indigenous peoples to design and execute projects for their sustainable development without losing their cultural identity. The Bank also recognizes the role that indigenous populations can play as contributors to development projects in the region. IDB emphasizes the effective incorporation of indigenous peoples into national development, so as to improve their access to social services, income-generating programmes, bilingual education and poverty reduction programmes. In its reports, IDB also underlines the need for a better understanding of the aspirations of indigenous peoples with respect to their development, which should not be measured exclusively in material terms.

18. IDB also administers the Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean established by the heads of State at the Ibero-American Summit in 1992. The objectives of the Fund are to provide resources for technical assistance, institutional strengthening and training of indigenous organizations as well as the mobilization of new resources from international financial markets and donor communities for investment in productive projects carried out by indigenous communities and organizations.

Specific protection of indigenous peoples from the negative impacts of development projects

19. The need to protect indigenous peoples from the negative impacts of development projects has been recognized by Governments and multilateral development organizations including the World Bank. Special protection measures have included compensation schemes, development plans for indigenous peoples, provision of social infrastructure, etc. Important elements of specific protection measures include not only consulting indigenous peoples regarding projects and obtaining their consent, but also measures to ensure that they benefit from such projects. Needless to say, indigenous peoples firmly believe that they should not be arbitrarily removed or relocated from their traditional territories and where they do agree to such removals, should be given compensation and the possibility of return. In cases where indigenous peoples' lands or natural resources are being used, benefit-sharing can take the form of joint ventures or share-holding of the project in question. It is important to move away from the view that indigenous peoples are merely vulnerable groups, to one that considers them as equal partners and whose rights over their lands and natural resources must be respected.

20. Indigenous peoples have said that they should have the right to exclude from publication or to have kept confidential certain information concerning their cultures, traditions or spiritual beliefs. In practice, governmental and private sector development is accommodating this concern in environmental, cultural and social impact surveys.

Mainstreaming of indigenous peoples' development

21. Several countries have introduced special programmes and projects to promote indigenous development. The question here is what kind of organizational State structure is more effective for this purpose: a separate entity, in the form of a Ministry for Indigenous Affairs, for example, or rather the mainstreaming of indigenous rights into all national development activities? Separate institutions often have a problem of legitimacy and limited resources and lack the power to protect and promote indigenous rights, leading to the danger that indigenous development will be marginalized. The advantage is that a special institution constitutes a focal point, where programmes and projects can be designed, implemented and coordinated and which has a clearly defined responsibility and resources. The advantage of mainstreaming indigenous peoples and their right to development into all areas of public policy is that it supports the integral character of development and allows indigenous issues to penetrate core institutions responsible for structural reform, such as the Ministries for Economic Affairs, Agriculture, etc. The disadvantage of the mainstreaming approach is that it is less clear who is accountable for the overall strategy. A balance of both approaches may ultimately bring the greatest benefits.

Strengthening indigenous organizations and structures

22. A strategy focusing on indigenous organizations and communities is referred to as the empowerment approach. The main idea of this approach is that the well-being of the community, the resources and the control over resources, decision-making and power are closely linked and that all are necessary to sustain a process aimed at the realization of the right to development. Strengthening indigenous organizations and communities through technical assistance, resources, capacity-building, community development and equitable access to infrastructure is a way of empowering indigenous peoples by strengthening their capacity to design and implement their own development programmes. The principles of capacity-building and community development maintain that effective participation in development requires appropriate education and training for indigenous communities. Ultimately, community development requires the sharing of decision-making with indigenous communities. Part of this empowerment process is to recognize customary law and to provide indigenous peoples with control over their resources, as well as access to public and private financing.

Full and equal participation of indigenous peoples in national development

23. One main strategy for the realization of the right to development of indigenous peoples is their full and equal participation in national development, including benefit-sharing. On the political level, this means representation of indigenous peoples in all democratic institutions, including government, parliament and the judiciary, as well as the military and police forces. In the socio-economic field, this would mean the implementation of measures to end discrimination in the job market and access to social security, education and credit. Moreover, affirmative action might be necessary to compensate for past injustice, including special credit schemes. With respect to cultural rights, full and equal participation would imply that indigenous peoples not only could use their language and social practices, but also that certain State services, such as schooling and the judicial system, would be made available in their language and respect their culture. Another issue raised by indigenous peoples relates to their greater participation in international and regional institutions and negotiations, including trade-related agreements. The Permanent Forum for Indigenous Issues may provide a mechanism for further involvement of indigenous peoples in intergovernmental development activities. Indigenous peoples have stated that partnership depends upon respect by outsiders for their cultures and traditions and relationships of indigenous peoples, and the avoidance of imposed external concepts, standards and value judgements. Development requires the building of quality relationships among the stakeholders based on respect.

Autonomy

24. Another main strategy, often proposed by indigenous peoples, is the realization of their right to development through some form of political autonomy or self-determination. Self-government rights typically include the control in some way or another of their lands and natural resources, as well as of their own education and communication systems. This strategy is usually associated with some kind of decentralization, in which indigenous peoples can create districts in which they form the majority and where they can constitute their own social and cultural practices, as well as their own forms of public administration.

Anti-poverty programmes, culturally adapted development and structural changes

25. Poverty is a serious obstacle to the realization of the right to development. Given the strong link between ethnicity and poverty in many countries, several international development institutions, such as the World Bank, UNDP and IDB, have started to work on poverty eradication programmes targeted especially at indigenous peoples. The question raised by these kinds of programmes is whether it is more effective to use a culturally adapted development strategy to eradicate the poverty of indigenous peoples, including bilingual materials, special training and protection measures, or whether to direct attention towards the structural causes of indigenous poverty, including discrimination in the labour and financial markets and the denial of rights over land and natural resources. Supporting indigenous self-development implies recognition, support and prioritization of the efforts of indigenous peoples in initiating and undertaking their own development, including the utilizing of their own resources, as they see fit.

26. Of vital importance in addressing poverty and promoting the sustainable development of indigenous peoples is the recognition of the traditional cultural obligation of guardianship or custodianship of their territories. This principle recognizes the holistic interconnection of humanity with the ecosystems and the obligations and responsibilities felt by many indigenous peoples to preserve and maintain their traditional role as guardians and custodians of these ecosystems through the maintenance of their cultures, spiritual beliefs and customary practices. It may also be noted that elders play a significant role in the development process of many indigenous peoples and that successful community projects often ensure participation by all social and age groups.

Development cooperation and financing

27. Development cooperation and financing are essential for the promotion of the right to development of indigenous peoples. The right to development requires that States and the international community make resources available on an equitable basis. Indigenous peoples argue that they are often excluded from the private and public resources necessary for their development because they lack access to commercial credits; this leads to further exclusion from public investment in major development projects, social services and infrastructure. In international development cooperation, it is important that fair development policies be promoted which ensure that funds are made available for indigenous self-development. Adequate financing is essential if indigenous peoples are to realize their right to development.

Other considerations

28. The principle of full disclosure recognizes that indigenous peoples are entitled to be fully informed about the nature, scope and ultimate purpose of any proposed activities, such as development, that impact or may impact on their cultures in any way. This may include research, data collection, and the dissemination and application of results, developmental studies and developments of any kind carried out by "outsiders", including the authorities of the States where they find themselves living. It is argued that such information should be given in a manner that takes into consideration and actively engages with the body of knowledge and cultural preferences of indigenous peoples and their respective communities.

29. Many indigenous peoples argue that their prior informed consent is necessary before research or other activities, including development, are undertaken. They claim the right to veto any programme, project or study that would affect them. Prior informed consent presumes that all communities will be provided with full information regarding the purpose and nature of their activities and probable results, including all reasonably foreseeable benefits and risks (be they tangible or intangible) to the affected communities.

30. Of major importance to sustainable development and the protection of the environment is the principle of precaution. This principle acknowledges the complexity of interactions between cultural and biological communities, and thus the inherent uncertainty of effects due to genetic, ethno-biological and other research and development activities. The precautionary principle advocates taking pro-active, anticipatory action to identify and prevent biological or cultural harms resulting from research activities and development, even if cause-and-effect relationships have not yet been scientifically proven. The importance of the active participation of indigenous peoples in the early planning stages of development, including the establishment of local criteria for environmental, social and cultural impact studies, is paramount to successful developmental processes.

The need for dialogue

31. The concept of a dynamic interactive cycle holds that development should not be initiated unless there is reasonable assurance that all stages of the project can be completed, from (a) planning, preparation and evaluation; through (b) full implementation; to (c) evaluation and return of benefits to the community; to (d) training and education (capacity-building and community development), as an integral part of development projects. Thus, all development can be seen as cycles of continuous and ongoing dialogue with indigenous communities. Such a dialogue can promote the concept of equal partnership.

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OTHER MATTERS

MEETINGS AND SEMINARS

Workshop on indigenous media: "Promoting the rights and cultures of indigenous peoples through the media", New York, 11-14 December 2000

Chairperson-Rapporteur: Mr. Kenneth Deer (The Eastern Door)

GE.01-14153 (E) 180701

Introduction

1. In accordance with resolutions 1996/34 and 1997/15 of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, both entitled the "International Decade of the World's Indigenous People", the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights organized a workshop of indigenous journalists from 26 to 28 January 1998 in Madrid with the cooperation of the Government of Spain. The report of this workshop is contained in document E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/1998/6.

2. At its concluding meeting the workshop recommended that the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights should be requested to organize a second workshop of indigenous media workers, in cooperation with indigenous journalists, to further explore the issues raised in the Madrid workshop and to finalize and adopt a programme of activities for strengthening the indigenous media in the framework of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People.

3. In its resolution 1998/22, the Sub-Commission encouraged the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to organize such a follow-up workshop.

4. The second workshop on indigenous media was organized, in cooperation with the Department of Public Information of the United Nations, at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 11 to 14 December 2000. More than 50 experts attended the workshop. The list of participants is annexed to this report.

I. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

A. Opening of the workshop

5. The workshop was opened by the Deputy to the Director of the New York office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. She welcomed the participants and said that the workshop was taking place at a "prime time" in terms of developments that have an immediate effect in international structures for indigenous peoples. In that context, she referred to the establishment of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues as a new organ of the United Nations and the holding of the World Conference against Racism in South Africa from 31 August to 7 September 2001. She underlined the importance of the coverage of these developments by both mainstream and indigenous media.

6. The Chief of the Public Liaison Service in the Department of Public Information also welcomed the participants. She said that it was known that political or financial considerations and group and personal identities were obstacles to fair and truthful coverage. Reports on indigenous peoples and indigenous issues were too often based on stereotypical images. The media needed to shift or refine their point of view. She expressed the hope that the discussions during the workshop would have a real impact on the work of journalists and on the work of the rest of the global media.

7. Ms. Erica-Irena A. Daes, expert of the Sub-Commission, greeted the participants. She said that the free flow of information had become a fundamental condition for the realization and protection of human rights and international security. The United Nations could take a number of important steps to support indigenous media. She recommended that the United Nations should (a) provide a special press room for indigenous journalists, (b) establish a "virtual press room" on the United Nations Web site and (c) strengthen indigenous journalists' access to visual media technologies and that (d) the Secretary-General should devote at least one day each year to a special media event with indigenous journalists to increase the attention given to indigenous issues. At the end of her presentation, Ms. Daes thanked the Department of Public Information for its full and constructive assistance in the organization of the workshop.

8. Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez, Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, welcomed the participants and conveyed the greetings of all the members of the Working Group. He focused on the challenges and difficulties faced by indigenous peoples in the context of globalization. He acknowledged that new technologies had become prevalent in the spread of information, but presented limitations in that, to a large extent, those media remained out of reach of indigenous peoples. That was a challenge that needed to be faced and he hoped the workshop could come up with some ideas in that respect.

B. Election of the Chairperson-Rapporteur

9. Participants invited Mr. Kenneth Deer, a journalist and editor of the indigenous newspaper The Eastern Door in Canada, to be the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the workshop. The Chairperson-Rapporteur thanked the participants for having nominated him and said he wanted to encourage the group to exchange information, elaborate on the issues raised in the first workshop on indigenous media, and to come up with strong recommendations. The programme of work as contained in annex II was adopted.

C. General debate

10. Speaking on behalf of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Mr. Julian Burger gave an introduction to the objectives of the workshop. He said that in the Programme of Activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, it was recommended that attention be given to indigenous media. It was appropriate that the second workshop on indigenous media was being held at United Nations Headquarters. In the previous 12 months there had been important movement internationally on indigenous issues. He referred to the establishment of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the preparations for the World Conference against Racism and the process of elaborating a declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples. There was great opportunity for the mainstream media to link in to indigenous issues. The indigenous media, for their part, had a responsibility in translating and explaining to the communities what was happening at the United Nations in the name of indigenous peoples.

11. Participants expressed their appreciation to the Department of Public Information and OHCHR for organizing the meeting.

12. The relationship between the indigenous and the mainstream media was discussed. Mr. Poka Laenui said that, in the discussion on the role of the indigenous media, the failure of the current mainstream media to address indigenous issues and their continuing pandering to what the majority audience wanted should be considered. The indigenous media should provide a true alternative.

13. Ms. Alexandra Halkin believed it was close to impossible that indigenous perspectives could be properly represented in the mainstream media, because of money, personal or corporate interests. She considered that it was not a question of getting into the mass media, but of creating alternative broadcast venues where indigenous peoples could put their programming.

14. Mr. Estheiman Amaya said that indigenous journalists should be enabled to feel proud of their own culture, so that they would profess the indigenous cosmovision, whether they were working for the indigenous or non-indigenous media.

15. Participants considered that the limited space available for indigenous peoples in the media should be used to inform the general public and indigenous communities about what was happening on an international and national level regarding indigenous issues and to create understanding and awareness of indigenous cultures among the general public.

16. Mr. Oleg Egorov said that it was important to make a story interesting and attention-catching in order for it to be published. Ms. Seneiya Kamotho said that was not the only decisive factor whether an article was published or not. There were other factors, such as advertising policies, who the owner of the newspaper was and what his news values were.

17. Participants spoke about the new media. Mr. Joe Camacho believed the new media were at one point a threat and at another point a salvation. He said that indigenous peoples might find themselves in a position where they could lead instead of following. The developing world, in certain areas in communications, was actually leading. Indigenous peoples had to have as much information as possible on what was happening in the communications industry and to develop vision. He expressed the opinion that indigenous peoples could learn how to use their information and their media and create new information models.

18. Several participants underlined the importance of training and education for indigenous and non-indigenous journalists. Mr. Magne Ove Varse said that the mainstream media often thought that indigenous journalists were not critical when they were reporting on their own communities. The mainstream media were the managers of "normality" and indigenous peoples belonged to "abnormal groups". The mainstream media did not know that indigenous journalists were also trained to be critical.

19. Reference was made to article 17 of the draft declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples, which states: "Indigenous peoples have the right to establish their own media in their own languages. They also have the right to equal access to all forms of non-indigenous media."

Theme 1: Indigenous peoples and the mainstream media

20. Ms. Seneiya Kamotho presented a background paper on the Maasai people in Kenya. With regard to the portrayal of the Maasai people in the mainstream press, she said that only news of a major calamity or a problem amongst the indigenous peoples, like ethnic clashes, conflicts, ignorance, circumcision, etc. were reported. She said that the term "mass media" was a misnomer, especially with illiteracy levels rising amongst the indigenous people. The mass media were normally based on Western models of programming, which had little or no relevance to the culture or struggles of indigenous peoples. The use of English made the information only accessible to the elite. In addition, she said, those in the rural areas could afford neither a television set, electricity, batteries nor generators. Indigenous peoples were losing their cultural sovereignty to soap operas, which eroded their culture and had no social value. The indigenous media should be used to tell the stories of the Maasai people, the negative as well as the positive. They could also be used to sensitize the community and to educate and enlighten the public. If effectively used, the indigenous media could help protect the rights of indigenous peoples and promote campaigns against social ills, such as poverty, disease, illiteracy, unemployment and injustice, and could uncover assumptions about indigenous peoples and expose the myths.

21. There was general agreement among the participants that the mainstream media tended to write about indigenous peoples only when there was conflict or tragedy and that, otherwise, articles often focused on stereotypical aspects.

22. Ms. Monica Chuji said that the mainstream media needed to be educated. She provided the example of indigenous people working in a project in Ecuador that was managed by the World Bank. One day, a senator had stated on television that those indigenous workers earned $1,000 per year, while other indigenous people were starving to death. The next day an article headed "Indians with golden ponchos" had appeared in the newspapers. The underlying message was racism, she said, because it was assumed that indigenous people should not earn $1,000; they should only earn $40, simply because they were indigenous people. Even now, some people continued to use the term "golden ponchos". She was of the opinion that the alternative media should be supported and strengthened and referred to various successful indigenous radio stations in Ecuador.

23. One participant referred to the demonstration organized on Human Rights Day, 10 December 2000, to ask President Clinton for clemency for Leonard Peltier. She said that, although about 3,500 people had participated in that demonstration, it had not been covered by the mainstream press.

24. Participants emphasized that the media played a very significant role in the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples. Mr. Pranayan Khisha provided information on the situation of the indigenous peoples in the Chittagong Hill Tracts in Bangladesh and said it was the responsibility of the mainstream media to report in a fair manner about the problems and issues of the indigenous peoples in that region.

25. The representative of UNESCO, Mr. Gervasio Kaliwo, said it was impossible to separate the issue of participation in the political process from participation in the communication process. The concern that the mainstream media ignored indigenous peoples and indigenous

issues had to do with the relationship between the mainstream media and public policies and public decisions. If the mainstream media ignored indigenous peoples, then it was impossible for indigenous peoples to have an impact on public policies. It was important to see where there was a link between the mainstream media and the indigenous media, so that the indigenous media could influence the mainstream media and so have an impact on public policy and decision-making processes.

26. Several participants expressed the opinion that the editorial content of the media was often controlled by financial, commercial or political interests and that that was a problem with the mainstream media. Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez said that the primary objective of the non-indigenous media was profit and that the interests of those who were linked to the non-indigenous media were often in contradiction with the interests of indigenous peoples. How to overcome that contradiction was something that required thorough analysis. The alternative would be to strengthen the indigenous media, but there the problem of resources emerged.

27. The relationship between the State and indigenous peoples and the effect it had on the media landscape was discussed. Ms. Sofia Geisler said that in Greenland the indigenous people formed the majority of the population and that they were not used to speaking in terms of "mainstream media". The indigenous people in Greenland could learn and speak their own language and their rights were not questioned. She said that there was a high level of acceptance of the indigenous people by the Government.

28. The importance of the coverage of indigenous issues by the mainstream media was mentioned and ways in which this coverage could be improved were discussed. In this context, Ms. Jodi Rave said it was important for indigenous journalists to have contacts with the mainstream media and to let them know what the issues for indigenous peoples were. Several other participants supported this view.

29. Mr. Jeffrey O'Connor spoke about his experience with the coverage of indigenous peoples in the Brazilian Amazon from the late 1980s until 1995. At that time, he said, there were two contradictory images of indigenous peoples given by the mainstream media: sensationalist images of violence involving indigenous peoples, and, at the other extreme, idealized pictures of the "noble savage". The mainstream media did not give the dominant society a clear picture of what was taking place but relied purely on stereotypes. In his opinion, it was extremely important to hold the mainstream media accountable and he underlined the importance of indigenous peoples working in the mainstream media. He said that one technique to have a story broadcast by mainstream television was to use the leverage of the print media. The print media might be more open to in-depth stories and usually pre-empted television.

30. It was underlined that it was important for indigenous peoples to have control over their coverage by the media. Ms. Philippa McDermott explained how, in her work, she functioned as an intermediary between the media, ATSIC and the Aboriginal people. In that context, she informed the participants about the media activities of ATSIC during the recent Olympic Games in Australia. ATSIC had decided to use that opportunity to inform the public about the indigenous peoples in Australia, nationally as well as internationally. She said that many journalists were interested in visiting indigenous communities. In order to avoid an invasion of media people in the communities, ATSIC made a lot of its own stock footage of images of

Aboriginal people and this was given out to the media. The stock footage was made available in different formats for television, audio and print. In that way, ATSIC tried to keep the media away from the communities and tried to control the images that were sent out. The resulting stories were not stereotypical and covered many different areas and issues in Australia. She thought that small avenues were opening up in the mainstream media for indigenous stories.

31. The need for training and education of indigenous journalists was emphasized, as well as the need to establish and strengthen indigenous journalism schools. In addition to receiving technical training, indigenous journalists should know about the needs and issues of indigenous peoples in other countries.

32. Mr. Patrick Butler said that much of the bad coverage of indigenous peoples was due to a lack of awareness.

33. It was pointed out that offensive coverage and misinterpretation should be used as an opportunity to correct such misinterpretation and to engage in a dialogue with the mainstream media instead of as an opportunity to attack the mainstream media.

Theme 2: Indigenous peoples and the new media

34. In introducing the discussion on this theme, Mr. Oleg Egorov gave a presentation on his organization, the L'Auravetl'an Indigenous Information Center in the Russian Federation, set up by the Chukchi Traditional Council of Elders in 1996. He said that the structure of the Center was determined by the needs and aims of the indigenous communities, which were: to disseminate as much information as possible from and about the indigenous peoples; to create a mechanism which would allow each community and/or person to decide freely and independently on what issue and when information should be disseminated; to speak freely in its own voice and its own words; to get those words to as many other indigenous peoples, non-governmental organizations and governmental organizations as possible; to secure equitable access for the Center to the media and to eliminate the possibility of external control. He explained that the Information Center compiled information from grass-roots communities in bulletins which were distributed by mail or e-mail to about 450 indigenous recipients throughout the Russian Federation. The bulletins were also translated into English and German. He said that one of the reasons for the success of the Center was the great sense of ownership of the Center among the indigenous peoples. Another reason was that, although the bulletins dealt with complex issues, they were written in simple language.

35. The accessibility of the new media to indigenous peoples was discussed. Mr. Todd Condie said that 60 per cent of the global population did not have electricity. Essentially, the new media were the domain of only 40 per cent of the global population. The media, and especially new technologies, were said not to be a priority compared to health, housing and education for many indigenous communities.

36. Participants observed that the benefits of new technology were unevenly distributed between and within countries, mainly because of differential access to knowledge and to information and communication technologies, the so-called "digital divide". Some participants

referred to a report of the Secretary-General, entitled "Development and international cooperation in the twenty-first century: the role of information technology in the context of a knowledge-based global economy" (E/2000/52).

37. Participants felt that the new media provided not only new opportunities, but also new challenges that indigenous peoples should be addressing.

38. Ms. Jodi Rave showed the participants a Web site owned and operated by native people in Nebraska. The Internet site offered up-to-date news stories and was able to sustain itself through the sale of native products.

39. Mr. Andei Jacobs spoke about a project for developing Inuit information on the Internet. The use of the media and of the Internet was different between generations. Funding usually came from older groups, he said, but most people using the Internet were youth and that posed a dilemma.

40. The representative of UNESCO said that the new information technologies complemented traditional means of communication and would not necessarily replace them. UNESCO was trying to see how traditional communication and new communication technologies could be combined. The importance of the written word should not be overlooked. Being able to read and write was still a precondition for full participation in the new information technologies.

41. Reference was made to the fact that English and Spanish are the dominant languages on the Internet. Several participants spoke about the opportunities offered by language or translation services and the importance of that development for indigenous languages.

42. The development of Web sites around the world and control over information and images on these Web sites by indigenous peoples was discussed.

43. Mr. Atencio Lopez said that many Web sites concerning indigenous peoples were created and managed by non-indigenous organizations, who provided resources, but at the same time inserted their interests in the sites.

44. The observation was made that, in one sense, it was good that Web sites were being created around the world with indigenous content. That view was supported by Ms. Alexandra Halkin who said that the use of intermediaries had proved critical in the struggle of the indigenous peoples of Mexico.

45. Several participants spoke about the control of images and information on the Internet. The comment was made that the issue of indigenous intellectual property needed to be advanced, as opposed to Western concepts of copyright, in order to ensure the protection of indigenous knowledge. Awareness of customary law in regard to the protection of indigenous intellectual property provide a framework for the engagement of the mainstream media with indigenous communities. It was referred to as a notion of responsible communications.

46. Mr. Atencio Lopez believed that it was important to discuss the relationship between intellectual property and the media. Indigenous copyright fell within that relationship, but so also did music, medicine and traditional knowledge. During a meeting on traditional knowledge, organized by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in November 2000, the creation of knowledge databases was discussed. That should not happen as long as indigenous peoples were not seriously involved in the process and as long as it was not clear how those databases would be managed. The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNCTAD were discussing intellectual property rights in relation to indigenous peoples, without having previously reached an agreement with indigenous peoples.

47. Ms. Tarcila Rivera said that Western technologies and new media had penetrated indigenous communities. Often that had a negative impact on their culture. Ways should be found in which those media could be used to develop indigenous cultures.

48. Mr. Joe Camacho said there were several levels of human and public communication. The appropriate technology had to be used for the appropriate frame of communication. Some information was for a private dialogue and some was for the public domain. Indigenous peoples needed to preserve their own sense of culture and should use the new media to be able to store their material, to develop knowledge banks and have control over it. Things that indigenous peoples wanted to make public could be put in those parts of the knowledge banks that were public; knowledge that was only for elders needed to be kept secure and preserved for the next generation.

49. Ms. Alexandra Halkin said that there was an intense focus on new technologies and the Internet, but that those technologies needed to be introduced in the communities in such a way that the people could understand them. They needed to be developed from within the communities. New technologies could be alienating for people who did not know how to use them and further disadvantaged groups who could not afford access to them.

50. Mr. David Boerma gave a brief summary of the findings of a seminar on indigenous peoples and the new media, organized recently by his organization. One of the findings of the seminar was that the Internet and other new media could be a powerful networking tool. He said that the participants in the seminar had considered that there was a real need for coordination of initiatives with regard to indigenous media and that the Internet offered a possibility to set up an indigenous press network or press agency. However, the reliability of information on the Internet was difficult to establish and the credibility of sources was an important factor, especially if a press agency was to be set up. Another finding of the seminar was that the new media were not replacing the old media. Other means of communication, such as radio, pamphlets, etc. were effective, especially given that 60 per cent of the world's population did not have access to electricity. The participants at the seminar had felt that indigenous peoples should explore the limits and possibilities of the new media. Very little was known yet of the cultural consequences of the new media. Another finding of the seminar was that the new media could be used to discuss issues relating to indigenous peoples and the media. In that context, he referred to a conference site on indigenous peoples and the new media, established by the

Netherlands Center for Indigenous Peoples in cooperation with the International Institute for Communication Development. He expressed the hope that the participants in the workshop would use the conference site to continue discussing those issues.

Theme 3: Developing cooperation between the United Nations and the media to promote the rights and cultures of indigenous peoples

51. Mr. Julian Burger, representative of OHCHR, introducing the theme, drew the attention of the participants to some ideas that had emerged from the first workshop on indigenous media, organized by the United Nations in 1998, and that could be further discussed under that theme. Those ideas were: the development of a common United Nations Web site on indigenous issues; the development of training packages in collaboration with the United Nations system; the organization of technical workshops on indigenous media; and funding possibilities within the United Nations. He encouraged the participants to come up with well-discussed and strong proposals that could be followed up during the rest of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People and beyond, as well as a set of recommendations on indigenous media for the World Conference against Racism and the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, which had the mandate to disseminate information to indigenous communities.

52. Participants noted that international developments and decisions taken by the United Nations were increasingly relevant for indigenous peoples. It was recognized that both the United Nations and the indigenous media had a responsibility in ensuring that information was transmitted to the communities. The comment was made, however, that the language used in the United Nations was difficult to translate in such a way that it would be understood by everybody.

53. It was felt that indigenous journalists should become more familiar with the work of the United Nations. Participants thought that indigenous journalists should attend United Nations meetings and that funding should be made available for that purpose. Mr. Atencio Lopez informed the participants that he had been chosen by the Department of Public Information to report on the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna in 1993.

54. Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez recalled the recommendation contained in the final report of the Special Rapporteur on treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements between States and indigenous populations to create a Web site exclusively dedicated to indigenous issues and United Nations activities relating to indigenous interests. Many participants supported this idea.

55. Ms. Alexandra Halkin said that the United Nations should protect indigenous journalists and indigenous film and video makers. Many indigenous media workers were potentially at risk and worked in situations where they were threatened.

56. The representative of the International Labour Office, Ms. Marianne Jensen, informed the participants about ILO Conventions 107 and 169, the only comprehensive international instruments addressing the rights of indigenous and tribal peoples. The activities of the ILO in this field fell within two main areas: (i) supervision of the implementation of the two ILO conventions; and (ii) provision of technical assistance. She also referred to the two ILO projects

that specifically dealt with indigenous and tribal peoples: the INDISCO project and the project to promote ILO policy on indigenous and tribal peoples. Speaking about the media, she said that the ILO work on indigenous peoples and ILO Conventions 107 and 169 were very little known. She underlined the importance of a good information and communication strategy and suggested that an international journalist school be established to train indigenous and non-indigenous journalists.

57. Several participants underlined the importance of training and capacity-building initiatives and supported the proposal made by the representative of the ILO concerning the establishment of an international journalist school.

58. The representative of WIPO spoke about the WIPO programme on traditional knowledge. WIPO had begun its work on traditional knowledge, innovations and creativity in the 1998-1999 biennium. Two round table conferences had been convened regarding the protection of traditional knowledge and a series of fact-finding missions had been undertaken. WIPO was preoccupied with how and in what form protection could be given to traditional knowledge. The member States of WIPO had recently established an intergovernmental committee on intellectual property and genetic resources, traditional knowledge and folklore with the aim of discussing and clarifying the conceptual framework and terminology, as well as the enforcement of the rights of holders of traditional knowledge.

59. Several participants stated that the protection of intellectual property rights was one of the biggest issues facing indigenous peoples. It was considered that communications and the media should be taken into account in the work of WIPO on traditional knowledge.

60. The representative of the UNDP, Ms. Alejandra Pero, provided background information on UNDP activities with regard to indigenous peoples. She said that UNDP had reactivated its indigenous peoples' portfolio. UNDP was moving towards becoming a more policy and advocacy oriented organization. The overall objective would be to make indigenous peoples' concerns a cross-cutting issue within UNDP programmes and projects. Her organization would like to take into account the recommendations of the workshop.

61. The representative of UNESCO, Mr. Gervasio Kaliwo believed that indigenous media had an important role to play in the media landscapes of the various countries. He said that UNESCO had a number of programmes on strengthening indigenous media. UNESCO was currently looking into the possibility of cooperating with the Development Fund for Latin America and the Caribbean to strengthen indigenous media, for example through the development of indigenous newspapers and community radio. Within the framework of an international programme for the development of communication, UNESCO annually gave grants to projects. The funds could be accessed through governmental channels or through professional journalist associations. Those two mechanisms were seen as a way to work more concretely with indigenous peoples' media institutions.

62. Participants said that it would be useful to have more meetings on the topic of indigenous media. Mr. Oleg Egorov proposed that workshops at a regional or country level could be organized with the participation of the indigenous and non-indigenous press. It was also suggested that a workshop on how to obtain funding for media projects should be organized.

63. Mr. David Boerma said that there was a great need for strengthening networks of indigenous journalists and that that could result in the setting up of indigenous press agencies. There was a need to coordinate initiatives and the United Nations could play an important role in that respect.

64. The establishment of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues was discussed. Many participants expressed their strong support for the Permanent Forum. It was mentioned that the mandate of the Permanent Forum included the preparation and dissemination of information on indigenous issues.

65. Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez expressed concern that the establishment of the Permanent Forum might lead to the elimination of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations.

66. Participants stressed that it was important for indigenous peoples to participate in the World Conference against Racism and to be involved in the drafting of the Programme of Action. Several participants emphasized that the issue of how indigenous peoples were presented in the media was extremely relevant to the World Conference.

Theme 4: Strengthening the indigenous media

67. There was agreement that training and capacity-building activities were crucial for strengthening indigenous media. Mr. Magne Ove Varsi said that efforts needed to be made to establish cooperation between indigenous journalists to start training courses or even a master's degree programme.

68. The representative of UNESCO asked whether special training programmes for indigenous journalists were needed or whether special courses should be added to existing programmes to address the needs of the indigenous media. The advantage of using existing schools and programmes would be that the infrastructure was already available.

69. Some participants supported this view and said that it was important to strengthen or create relationships with existing institutions or media organizations, like the Native American Journalist Association, that already had infrastructure in place, but with an eye towards establishing independent training programmes in the future.

70. It was stated that, in developing training programmes for indigenous journalists, it was important to take into account the differences between the needs of indigenous peoples in the developed world and the needs of those in the developing world.

71. With regard to capacity-building efforts, it was pointed out that attention should also be given to indigenous video and film makers. Another observation was that journalism would be redefined by the new technologies and they should be incorporated in training. Some participants recalled that, for many indigenous peoples, the new technologies consisted of telephone and radio rather than the Internet, so efforts should be made to enable people to use those media effectively.

72. Some participants said that, given the oral traditions of indigenous peoples, radio was the most appropriate means of communication. What was missing was training not only in journalism, but also in the technical side of radio transmitting. In this context, Mr. Moses Ole Masiaay spoke about the community radio in his country. He said that the local community radio had disappeared, because the community had not been able to produce programmes for the region and instead used Kenyan programmes. However, these programmes did not address local interests. He said that community radio could be very effective and that the establishment of community radio and training of radio journalists should be supported.

73. Mr. Patrick Butler provided information about the International Center for Journalists and how it might be able to help with training. He spoke in particular about the Knight International Press Fellowship Programme. As part of that programme, journalists from the United States were sent to different countries around the world to work with the local media. There were no costs for the partner organizations. Fellows worked intensively with local media on training. The Center also organized internship programmes with media in the United States for journalists from various countries. He expressed the hope that the International Center for Journalists could be involved in some of the opportunities that would come out of the workshop.

74. It was pointed out that an important part of training was training on how to survive as a business. In training courses attention should be given to the business side as well: how to attract advertising, how to do marketing studies, etc.

75. Many participants underlined the need for networking. It was proposed that non-governmental organizations should be encouraged to create partnerships with indigenous journalists. Some participants said that a network of indigenous media workers had been formed at the workshop and that it should be used as a basis for future cooperation.

76. On the issue of funding, the importance of having control over funding was underlined. The Chairperson-Rapporteur said it was difficult to obtain government or corporate advertising for small newspapers. He explained that in his region a person had been hired to get advertisers (governmental and corporate) for several newspapers. That could be a way of attracting the attention of big advertisers.

77. Mr. Todd Condi spoke about his newspaper the Koori Mail, which was an Aboriginal owned company. The newspaper was totally self-funded. Government advertisers had been lobbied and they used indigenous newspapers or aboriginal radio stations as vehicles for campaigns that targeted indigenous peoples. The independence of newspapers made it possible to concentrate on the contents of the newspapers. His paper was profitable enough to put some money back into the communities. Money had, for example, been provided for indigenous students who were trying to obtain a degree in communications.

78. Ms. Philippa McDermott said that the majority of indigenous broadcast media workers in Australia were volunteers. There was not much money for training and employment and the level of professionalism was not as high as in the mainstream media. The people had developed their own format. However, that has made it difficult to attract sponsors outside of the government agencies, because they were used to the typical commercial sound.

79. Mr. Estheiman Amaya spoke about the indigenous newspaper he had started in Guatemala. The paper had had two main sources of financing: on the one hand, it had been financed by some international institutions, on the other hand it had generated its own financing through advertisements. The problem had been that, as the budget from advertisements increased, the indigenous character of the paper had been lost, while international institutions started diminishing their support, which had reinforced the dependence on advertising. The paper had finally died, he said. Important questions that needed to be answered were: how could an indigenous newspaper support itself and how could it support itself when those who could offer advertisements were against the indigenous cause?

80. Some participants referred to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People and said that funding should be set aside to support initiatives for indigenous journalists. It was also recommended that the Working Group on Indigenous Populations should carry out a study on indigenous media.

81. The representative of the Indigenous Fund for Latin America and the Caribbean, Ms. Amparo Morales, provided information on the activities of the Fund. One of the functions of the Fund was to promote dialogue between Governments and indigenous peoples in order to come to agreement on the development of indigenous peoples. The areas the Fund worked in were: development and environment, indigenous rights, education and training, and identity and culture. She said that communication was considered as a fundamental tool to achieve the goals of the Fund and was given the highest priority. The Fund was currently involved in establishing an indigenous development network through an interactive Web site.

82. Mr. Maurice Malanes, mentioned that it could be useful to develop a code of ethics for the coverage of indigenous peoples and indigenous issues. Such a code could be intended for indigenous and non-indigenous journalists.

83. Ms. Monica Chuji said that in Ecuador there were legal obstacles to accessing radio frequencies. It would be good to explore ways in which those difficulties could be overcome.

Conclusions and recommendations

84. The Workshop underlined the importance of indigenous media as an indispensable tool to promote indigenous identity, language, culture, self-representation and collective and human rights, and as a vehicle for communicating international, regional and national issues to indigenous communities as well as conveying community concerns to a wider public.

85. The Workshop noted the dominant role played by the global media in information dissemination and recognized the need to develop better access and control over content in relation to information and media products relating to indigenous peoples. It considered that the global media had a responsibility to provide fair, respectful and well-researched information on indigenous peoples and their cultures and to refrain from stereotypical or discriminatory articles, documentaries or other information or commentary.

86. The Workshop recognized the urgent need to strengthen indigenous media. It was noted that the indigenous media prioritized the social needs and concerns of the community rather than the commercial interests that in most cases determine the content and policy of the corporate global media. The Workshop also recognized the need for indigenous media to build capacity, develop a sounder financial base, keep up with technological developments, and build partnerships and networks.

A. Strengthening the indigenous media

87. The Workshop recommended that Governments, the United Nations and educational institutions provide support for the establishment and strengthening of indigenous journalism schools and other forms of training. It was further recommended that a network of indigenous media schools be set up and that exchanges between these schools be developed. The Sami Journalism School offered to initiate some activities in this respect.

88. The Workshop recommended that an international association of indigenous media be established.

89. The Workshop recommended that a fund be established to assist exchanges between indigenous media.

90. The Workshop recommended that alternative media projects be developed. Such projects, including print, radio, video, computer and networking activities, might be developed in cooperation with successful indigenous media, NGOs and private foundations, as well as UNDP at the national level.

91. The Workshop recommended that UNESCO and other relevant organizations and institutions provide expertise and training to assist indigenous peoples to establish and strengthen their own independent media.

92. The Workshop requested Governments to ensure that communications legislation facilitate the establishment of indigenous media, for example by providing access to airwaves.

B. Access to the global media

93. The Workshop recommended that an indigenous media agency be established, in cooperation with relevant United Nations organizations as necessary, to advise on legal protection of and disseminate indigenous stories, articles, videos, images and other material on a commercial basis. The agency would need to build confidence in its work through quality control of its products.

94. The Workshop recommended that OHCHR, UNESCO or other United Nations agencies as appropriate organize, in cooperation with non-governmental partners, regional workshops for indigenous and non-indigenous media, in order to sensitize non-indigenous media to indigenous concerns and familiarize indigenous media with the professional needs of the corporate mainstream media.

95. The Workshop recommended that training seminars be organized for indigenous media to enable them to make better use of the global press. The organizers might include indigenous media with experience and expertise to share with other indigenous media.

96. The Workshop recommended that relevant United Nations agencies elaborate, in cooperation with indigenous peoples, rules of engagement and copyright arrangements for mainstream media researching or reporting on indigenous communities.

C. New media

97. The Workshop recommended that indigenous peoples and communities be encouraged to establish Web pages, portals and resource pages where possible and that the United Nations system and other sources, including private foundations, be approached to provide the necessary financial and technical assistance to indigenous peoples to develop and maintain them. It would also be helpful to make available model indigenous Web pages for possible guidance to indigenous peoples.

98. The Workshop recommended that a workshop be organized in cooperation with relevant United Nations agencies to explore the legal aspects of the availability of indigenous knowledge and images on the Internet. The proposed workshop could look at ways of restricting the dissemination of information when it violates community customs, possible model contracts for communities when they are in contact with non-indigenous media, and community-defined benefit sharing of images and information concerning them.

99. The Workshop recommended that indigenous organizations hold consultations with their own young people to ensure that the indigenous information available on the Internet is youth friendly. Where possible, indigenous peoples could consider establishing independently run youth Web pages.

100. The Workshop recommended that an address book of indigenous Web pages be established. The address book might be prepared, in cooperation, by indigenous peoples, NGOs and the United Nations.

101. The Workshop noted that the new media cannot replace other indigenous media, especially in areas with little access to the latest media technology.

D. United Nations system

102. The Workshop recommended that the United Nations system establish and maintain a United Nations Web page on indigenous peoples with links to all United Nations agencies and regional intergovernmental organizations in order to facilitate indigenous peoples' participation in international activities. The Web page should be developed in direct cooperation with indigenous peoples and serve as a gateway to indigenous information.

103. The Workshop recommended that the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations provide assistance to indigenous media representatives to enable them to attend the Working Group on Indigenous Populations and the

working group established to elaborate a declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples and make available the reports of those working groups worldwide in a form that is accessible to indigenous communities.

104. The Workshop recommended that each agency of the United Nations invite an indigenous journalist to their organization to undertake an in-depth reportage on their activities relating to indigenous peoples. The information would be available on the Internet.

105. The Workshop recommended that all United Nations agencies holding meetings on indigenous issues should invite indigenous media to participate, to the extent possible and if possible through the provision of funding.

106. The Workshop recommended that the Advisory Group of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for the Decade of the World's Indigenous People be encouraged to provide financial assistance for further workshops and seminars on indigenous media. These meetings could include an item on fund-raising for upgrading and acquiring technical equipment.

107. The Workshop recommended that the United Nations, in particular the United Nations University, support training programmes for indigenous media.

108. The Workshop recommended that the Department of Public Information compile a list of indigenous media, send press releases on all indigenous-related meetings and conferences to them and increase the announcements concerning indigenous peoples at its own briefings.

109. The Workshop recommended that the United Nations fund a post within the Secretariat or in UNESCO for an indigenous person to develop an information project and Web page.

110. The Workshop recommended that indigenous media be invited to take part in the United Nations World Television Forum and that efforts be made to close the digital divide between indigenous and corporate media.

111. The Workshop recommended that the United Nations undertake studies on indigenous media and on the implications of the new information technology for indigenous peoples.

112. The Workshop recommended that the WIPO study on traditional knowledge recognize that indigenous copyright over their own cultural and intellectual property supersedes digital copyright.

E. World Conference against Racism

113. The Workshop recommended that during the World Conference against Racism a symposium should be organized in cooperation with indigenous peoples and the mainstream press on the role of the media in combating discrimination against indigenous peoples as a follow-up.

114. The Workshop recommended that DPI invite indigenous journalists and film-makers from the various regions to attend the World Conference and file stories for use worldwide.

115. The Workshop agreed to propose to the World Conference that it recommend that Governments ensure through legislation that indigenous journalists are included on the staff of publicly owned media.

F. Permanent Forum

116. The Workshop recommended that an indigenous media contact group be established that would advise on United Nations outreach to indigenous peoples concerning the Permanent Forum, as well as on activities that might be undertaken to implement paragraph 2 (c) of Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/22, and that funds be made available for this purpose.

117. The Workshop supported the continuation of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, whose work was fundamental to the protection and promotion of the rights of indigenous peoples, and emphasized that the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues should not replace the Working Group.

G. Other

118. The Workshop expressed its appreciation to DPI and OHCHR for organizing the meeting.

119. The Workshop requested that its report be submitted to the Working Group on Indigenous Populations at its eighteenth session and that its recommendations be made available to the Secretary-General of the World Conference against Racism, the Board of Trustees of the Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations, the Advisory Group of the Voluntary Fund for the International Decade and to the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

120. The Workshop encouraged OHCHR to organize further meetings on indigenous media and to ensure that in-session documentation was made available to facilitate discussions among different language groups.

Annex I

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Annex II

PROGRAMME

Monday, 11 December 2000

a.m.	*Promoting the rights and cultures of indigenous peoples through the media*: general discussion on themes and aims of the workshop
p.m.	First theme: *Indigenous peoples and the mainstream media*

Tuesday, 12 December 2000

a.m.	Second theme: *Indigenous peoples and the new media*
p.m.	Third theme: *Developing cooperation between the United Nations and the media to promote the rights and cultures of indigenous peoples*

Wednesday, 13 December 2000

a.m.	Fourth theme: *Strengthening the indigenous media*
p.m.	Presentations of specific indigenous media activities

Thursday, 14 December 2000

a.m.	*Indigenous and mainstream media: "partnership in action"*
	Discussion and approval of suggestions for a programme of action to strengthen indigenous media during the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (1995-2004) and beyond
	Closing of workshop

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Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights
Working Group on Indigenous Populations
Nineteenth session
23-27 July 2001
Item 9 of the provisional agenda

OTHER MATTERS

Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations

Note by the Secretariat

The present note contains the recommendations adopted by the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations at its fourteenth session, held in Geneva from 28 to 30 March 2001. These recommendations were approved by the High Commissioner for Human Rights on behalf of the Secretary-General on 7 April 2001.

GE.01-13890 (E) 120601

Mandate of the Fund

1. Convinced that the establishment of a voluntary trust fund would constitute a significant development for the future promotion and protection of the human rights of indigenous populations, the General Assembly established the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations by resolution 40/131 of 13 December 1985. The purpose of the Fund is to assist representatives of indigenous communities and organizations to participate in the deliberations of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights by providing them with financial assistance funded by means of voluntary contributions from Governments, non-governmental organizations and other private or public entities.

2. The General Assembly extended the mandate of the Fund by resolution 50/156 of 21 December 1995 by deciding that the Fund should also be used to assist representatives of indigenous communities and organizations to participate in the deliberations of the open-ended inter-sessional Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights established by the Commission in its resolution 1995/32, as endorsed by the Economic and Social Council on 25 July 1995.

Board of Trustees

3. The mandate of the Board is to advise the Secretary-General on the administration of the Fund, through the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. The Board is composed of five persons with relevant experience in issues affecting indigenous populations, who serve in their personal capacity as United Nations experts. The Board members are appointed by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the current Chairman of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, with due regard for equitable geographical distribution, for a renewable three-year term. At least one member shall be a representative of a widely recognized organization of indigenous populations.

4. The five members who have been appointed by the Secretary-General for a three year term ending on 31 December 2002 are themselves indigenous experts: Mr. Michael Dodson (Australia), Ms. Naomi N. Kipuri (Kenya), Mr. José Carlos Morales Morales (Costa Rica), Ms. Tove S. Petersen (Greenland/Denmark) and Ms. Victoria Tauli-Corpuz (Philippines; Chairperson of the Board).

Beneficiaries

5. The criteria for the selection of beneficiaries have been established by the General Assembly, by the Commission on Human Rights and the Secretary-General upon recommendations of the Board of Trustees (see annex I).

Fourteenth session of the Board of Trustees

6. During the seven meetings of its fourteenth session, held in Geneva from 28 to 30 March and on 2 April 2001, the Board of Trustees examined information prepared by its secretariat concerning: the financial situation of the Fund; new contributions paid and pledges made by

Governments since the thirteenth session; applications for new travel grants to attend the nineteenth session of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations; and applications for new travel grants to attend the seventh session of the Working Group established to elaborate a draft United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples. The Board also met with representatives of donor Governments during its annual meeting with donors, as well as with the non-governmental organization Mandat International, based in Geneva, which is providing assistance to representatives of indigenous organizations and communities attending United Nations working groups.

7. The contributions available for the fourteenth session of the Board and pledges made are listed in annex II. A chart showing contributions received since 1995 is provided in annex III.

Implementation of recommendations adopted at the thirteenth session

8. The Board noted with satisfaction that all the recommendations adopted at its thirteenth session in 2000 (see E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/2000/4) had been implemented by its secretariat.

Consideration of new applications for grants

9. The Board considered:

(a) Two hundred and twenty-five new applications for grants to cover travel and per diem expenses for representatives of indigenous organizations and communities to attend the nineteenth session of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, scheduled to take place from 23 to 27 July 2001;

(b) Thirty-two applications for grants to cover travel and per diem expenses for representatives to attend the seventh session of the Working Group established by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1995/32 to elaborate a draft United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples, in October/November 2001.

Recommendations for grants

10. After having examined the applications in the light of the selection criteria (see annex I), the Board recommended the following:

(a) Seventy-nine travel grants to allow representatives of indigenous communities and organizations (see annex IV) to attend the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, for a total amount of about US$ 321,700.

(b) Twenty-three travel grants to allow representatives of indigenous communities and organizations (see annex V) to attend the Working Group on the draft United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples, for a total amount of about US$ 110,200.

(c) Sufficient funds (amounting to about US$ 38,000) for grants to allow representatives of indigenous organizations and communities to attend, as observers, a possible meeting of the Permanent Forum in the first months of 2002 before the next session of the Board, in the case of the adoption by the General Assembly of a resolution which would extend further the mandate of the Fund.[1]

Sessions of the working groups and obligations of beneficiaries

11. The Board recommended that beneficiaries should be notified, in a letter informing them of the decision concerning their application for a grant, that it is part of their reporting obligations to submit to the secretariat of the Fund, before their departure from Geneva, the text of any oral statement they delivered at a working group.

12. The beneficiaries should also be notified in this letter that, by accepting the grant, they are also accepting the obligation to participate fully at all meetings of a working group. They should also be urged to participate as fully as possible in the indigenous caucus meetings. If they were obliged, for unexpected reasons, to leave Geneva before the end of the session of a working group, they must inform the secretariat of the Fund as early as possible. In such exceptional circumstances, they would have to refund, before departure, the daily subsistence allowance for those days. The beneficiaries should also be notified that failure to comply with these obligations would jeopardize any future application for a grant.

13. In the same letter, the secretariat should inform the beneficiaries that the Board strongly urged them to take out travel, medical and health insurance for the period of their stay in Geneva, as the daily subsistence allowance included sufficient funds for this purpose.

14. The secretariat and members of the Board attending a working group should try to meet all the beneficiaries. If necessary, they should remind them of their obligation to participate fully in all meetings of the working group.

15. During sessions of the working groups, the secretariat should continue to organize a meeting with indigenous representatives to explain how to apply for grants from the Fund.

16. The Board expressed concern regarding delays in the notification to the beneficiaries by Carlson Wagonlit Travel Agency of their travel arrangements, as well as regarding the refunding of the part of travel costs paid by the beneficiaries themselves. If their ticket did not arrive well in advance, the beneficiaries could not meet the requirement of obtaining a visa from the relevant authorities. Therefore, the OHCHR administration should give instructions to Carlson Wagonlit to issue the airplane tickets at least two weeks before the date of travel. The Board recommended that the OHCHR administration refund the part of travel costs paid by the beneficiaries as soon possible upon receipt of the beneficiaries' travel claims.

Distribution of application forms

17. The Fund's application forms should be distributed as widely as possible, for instance by including the forms in various organizations' Web sites and mailing lists. The Board members would also continue actively to distribute these application forms in their respective geographical area.

Fund raising

18. The Board held its annual meeting with donor Governments on 30 March at the Palais des Nations. The members expressed their gratitude for the donors' generous contributions, recommended a sustained effort and, if possible, an increase in their contributions. The Board was encouraged by even symbolic contributions as an expression of interest in the participation of indigenous populations. The Board invited Governments to continue to meet with the Board during its annual session to discuss issues of mutual concern. The Board urged donors who had pledged a contribution to pay it as soon as possible.[2]

19. The Board expressed concern about the decrease in the number of donors and contributions received (see annex III) and urged new donors to contribute so that the donor base could be enlarged.

20. The Board decided, as a principle, to meet each year with donors on the last day of its session.

21. Board members recommended that the High Commissioner for Human Rights send a letter to donors appealing for additional contributions to be paid by the end of the current year, in order to allow the Board to increase further the number of grants and the representation of indigenous communities and organizations next year.

22. The Board recommended that the Bureau of the fifty-eighth session of the Commission on Human Rights, in 2002, should again invite the Chairperson, or any other member of the Board who could be in Geneva during the session of the Commission, to deliver a statement introducing the section on the Fund and Board activities in the report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to the Commission,[3] as well as the needs of the Fund and to appeal for new contributions.

Notes

[1] The General Assembly extended the mandate of the Fund in its resolution 53/130 of 9 December 1998 by deciding that the Fund should also be used to assist representatives of indigenous communities and organizations to participate in the deliberations of the open-ended inter-sessional ad hoc working group on a permanent forum established by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1998/20, as endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1998/247.

[2] New contributions from Chile and Finland were recorded by the United Nations Treasurer shortly after the session (see annex II).

[3] Concerning the fifty-seventh session of the Commission, see E/CN.4/2001/84 and, in annex VI to the present document, the statement made by Ms. Tove S. Petersen on behalf of the Board of Trustees on 12 April 2001 .

Annex 1

CRITERIA FOR THE SELECTION OF BENEFICIARIES

1. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/131, the only beneficiaries of assistance from the Fund shall be representatives of indigenous populations' organizations and communities:

(i) Who are so considered by the Board of Trustees;

(ii) Who would not, in the opinion of the Board, be able to attend the sessions of the working groups without the assistance provided by the Fund;

(iii) Who would be able to contribute to a deeper knowledge on the part of the working groups of the problems affecting indigenous populations and who would secure a broad geographical representation.

2. In accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/32, organizations must have consultative status with the Economic and Social Council or be authorized by its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to attend working groups of the Commission on Human Rights.

3. In addition, the Board has developed the following practice and guidelines, which have been approved by the Secretary-General:

(a) Representatives applying for a grant should be indigenous and their organizations should be indigenous organizations;

(b) The Board selects both representatives who have never participated in a session of a working group and representatives who already participated and could develop specialized capacity and strengthen the core group of participants in a working group;

(c) The Board only considers a maximum of two applicants per organization;

(d) The Board does not consider applicants who do not provide a letter of recommendation signed by an executive of their indigenous organization, nor an applicant who is not an indigenous person;

(e) Applicants are requested to submit duly filled in application forms and an attached letter of recommendation in a working language of the Board's secretariat (English, French or Spanish). Applications received in other official working languages of United Nations organs (Arabic, Chinese or Russian) should be returned to the applicants with a request that a translation in English, French or Spanish be submitted to the secretariat. Applications and letters of recommendation in languages other than English, French or Spanish will not be considered by the Board of Trustees;

(f) The Board encourages indigenous organizations and communities to consider gender balance and, if possible, to present one woman and one man;

(g) The Board encourages indigenous organizations and communities to consider nominating young persons;

(h) The Board encourages the former beneficiaries of the OHCHR Indigenous Fellowship Programme to apply for grants to represent their indigenous organization or community at sessions of the Working Groups by sending duly filled in application forms and meeting all the criteria for selection;

(i) Applicants are requested to indicate their responsibility in their organization or community;

(j) Applicants attending the nineteenth session of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations have been requested to refer in their statements to the specific theme of the year, which is "Indigenous peoples and their right to development".

Annex II

VOLUNTARY FUND FOR INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS

I. CONTRIBUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE FOURTEENTH SESSION OF THE BOARD IN MARCH 2001[a]

Country	Amount (US$)	Paid on
Cyprus	2 996	29 December 2000
Denmark	40 000	26 March 2001
Estonia	17 760	2 January 2001
Greece	6 000	19 December 2000
Holy See	1 000	26 December 2000
Netherlands	29 489	26 September 2000
Norway	55 163	28 March 2001
Switzerland	22 727	27 November 2000

Grand total: US$ 175,135[b]

II. PLEDGES MADE

Country	Amount in US$	Local currency	Pledged on
Bolivia	1 000		2-3 November 1999[c]
Canada	9 554	15 000 CANS	23 February 2001
Chile[d]	5 000		2-3 November 1999[c]
	5 000		1-2 November 2000[e]
Total	20 554		

[a] According to official receipt vouchers available at OHCHR.

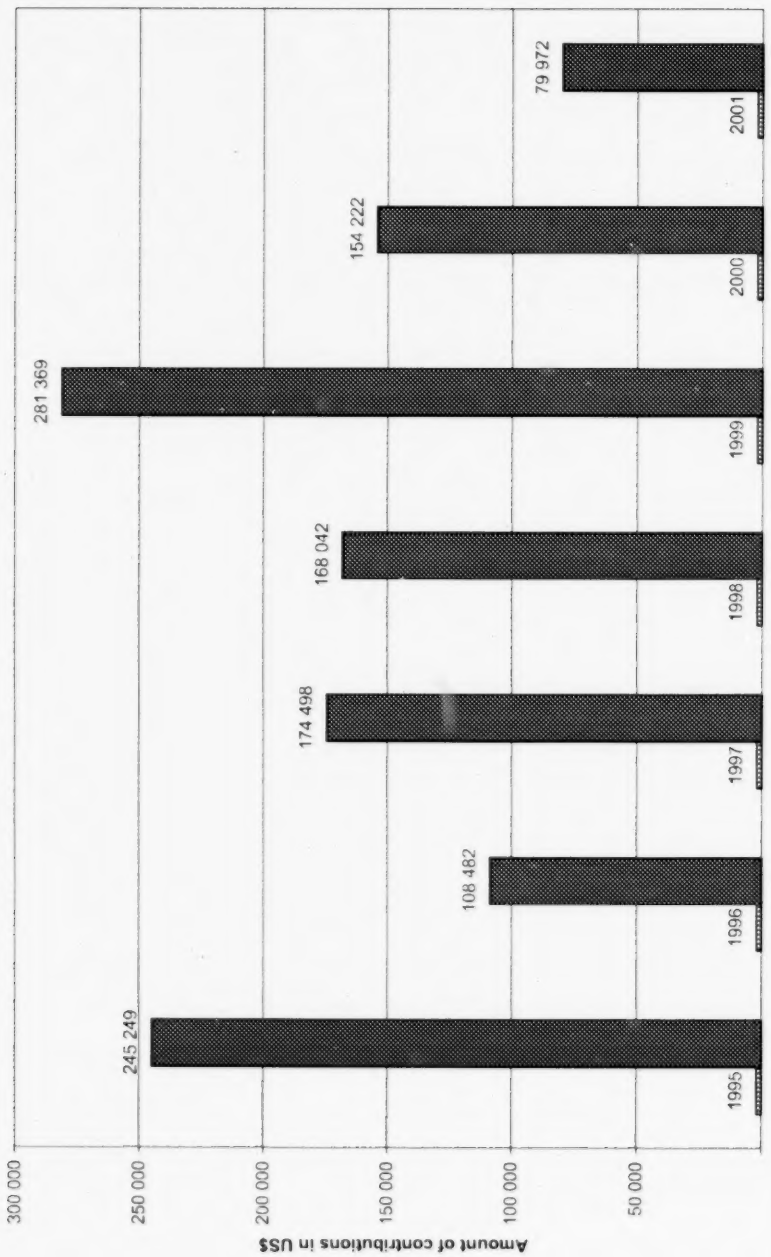
[b] After the session, a contribution from Finland amounting to US$ 33,996 was recorded on 20 April 2001 by the United Nations Treasurer.

[c] Pledge made at the 1999 United Nations Pledging Conference on Development Activities in New York.

[d] After the session, a contribution from Chile amounting to US$ 5,000 was recorded on 23 April 2001 by the United Nations Treasurer.

[e] Pledge made at the 2000 United Nations Pledging Conference on Development Activities in New York.

Annex III
Contributions received 1995-2001



Annex IV

List of beneficiaries of travel grants recommended by the Board of Trustees for attendance at the nineteenth session of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations (23-27 July 2001)

NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE[a]	ORGANIZATION	INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS REPRESENTED[b]	CITY, STATE[c]
Mohamed Ikarbane (m)	Association pour le développement TIGMI	Amazighs (Kabyles, Tourags, Chouis, Moxabits, Chenomis)	Tizi-Ouzou, Algeria
Sabrina Nouri (f)	"	"	"
Mathambo Ngakaeja (m)	Working Group of Indigenous Minorities in Southern Africa-Botswana Desk (WIMSA)	Bushmen/San	Ghanzi, Botswana
Charles Salil (m)	Keiyo indigenous community	Keiyo	Eldoret, Kenya
Hassan Guyo Shano (m)	Waso Trustland Project	Borana community	Isiolo, Kenya
Peris Pesi Tobiko (f)	Dupoto-e-MAA	Maasai	Kajiado, Kenya
Emmanuel Mariach Lousot (m)	Tomwo Integrated Pastoralist Development Initiatives (Tomwo, IPDI)	Pokot	Kapenguria, Kenya
David Yator Kiptum (m)	Sengwer Indigenous Development Project (SIDP)	Sengwer	Kitale, Kenya

[a] According to the application forms, all the representatives are indigenous themselves.

[b] Indigenous populations represented, according to the application forms.

[c] According to the application forms.

NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE[a]	ORGANIZATION	INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS REPRESENTED[b]	CITY, STATE[c]
Fridha Chepkisich (f)	Silangwa Youth Group	Sengwer	Kitale, Kenya
Mary Kaparo (f)	Organisation for Survival of Il-Laikipia Indigenous Maasai Group Initiatives (OSILIGI)	Laikipia Maasai	Nanyuki, Kenya
Margaret Kobei (f)	Ogiek Rural Integral Projects (ORIP)	Ogiek	Narok, Kenya
Florida Barunye (f)	Dorobo Centre for Dorobo Rights	Dorobo	Narok, Kenya
Nkitoria Ole Sakuda (m)	Simba Maasai Outreach Organization (SIMOO)	Keekonyokie Maasai of Intashat, Euaso and Mosiro	Ngong Hills, Kenya
Zouda Ag Doho (m)	Association Isudar	Amazighs: Touregs of Mauritania, Mali and Niger	Nouakchott, Mauritania
Khadija Boujid (f)	Association nouvelle de la culture et des arts populaires (ANCAP)-Tamaynut	Berbères Amazighs,	Rabat, Morocco
Driss Khouna (m)	Association nouvelle de la culture et des arts populaires (ANCAP)-Tamaynut	Berbères, Amazighs	Rabat, Morocco
Laurentius Sebastianus Davids (m)	Khoekhoegowab Curriculum Committee	Khoekhoegowab speakers (175,554 people)	Okahandja, Namibia
Joram Useb (m)	Working Group of Indigenous Minorities of Southern Africa (WIMSA)	San	Windhoek, Namibia
Taher Cheikh Salah (m)	Association Tidawt	Tuareg	Agadez, Niger
Alfred Ilenre (m)	Ethnic Minority and Indigenous Rights Organization of Africa (EMIROAF)	Edo indigenous peoples	Lagos, Nigeria
Sinafasi Makelo (m)	Action d'appui pour la protection des droits de minorités en Afrique Centrale	Pygmees	Cyangugu, Rwanda

NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE[a]	ORGANIZATION	INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS REPRESENTED[b]	CITY, STATE[c]
Benon Mugarura (m)	African Indigenous and Minority Peoples Organization	Batwa	Kigali, Rwanda
Clotilde Musabeyezu (f)	Association pour le développement global des Batwa du Rwanda	Batwa	Kigali, Rwanda
Marthe Muhawenimana (f)	Association pour la promotion des Batwa (APB)/Femmes Nsanabandi	Batwa	Kigali, Rwanda
Adam Kuleit Ole Mwarabu (m)	Parakuiyo Community	The Parakuiyo Pastoralists, one of the Maa-speaking groups	Handeni, Coast Region, United Republic of Tanzania
Losingo Saitoti Kibasis (m)	"	"	"
Ramasuvha Tshililo Agnes (f)	Dabalorivhuwa Patriotic Front	Venda population	Sibasa, South Africa
Viviana Elsa Figueroa (f)	Asociación Indígena de la República Argentina (AIRA)	Various indigenous populations: Wichi, Tobas, Kollas, Mocovies, Pilagas, Mapuche, Guarani, ...	Buenos Aires, Argentina
Justa Cabrera de Flores (f)	Capitania Guarani Zona Santa Cruz	Guarani	Santa Cruz, Bolivia
Valerio Cañipa Tarque (m)	Asociación Indígena Aymara San Bartolome de Livilcar	Aymara	Arica, Chile
Miguel Antonio Valbuena Guauriyú (m)	Organizacion Nacional Indígena de Colombia (ONIC)	About 86 different indigenous populations (about 1 million inhabitants)	Puerto Estrella, Colombia
Paulina Diaz (f)	Asociación del Concejo Nacional de Mujeres Indígenas Costarricenses (ACONAMIC)	Cabagra, Bribris	Bolas, Costa Rica

NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE[a]	ORGANIZATION	INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS REPRESENTED[b]	CITY, STATE[c]
Ruben Yurank (m)	Comunidad Shuar de Namarin	Shuar	Huamboya, Ecuador
Pedro Manuel Guaillas Agrigo (m)	Centro Indígena Saraguros de San Vicente de Caney	Indigenous people of the community of San Vicente de Caney	San Vicente de Caney, Ecuador
Ruben Ortiz Hernandez (m)	Programa de Desarrollo Economico y Social de la Mujer Kichin Konojel	Kaqchikel	Guatemala City
Gloria Sanic Morales (f)	"	"	"
Kid James (m)	Amerindian Peoples' Association of Guyana (APA)	Wapishama, Wai Wai, Warau, Arawak, Arecuna, Akawaio, Chribs, Patamoma, Inacushi	Georgetown, Guyana
Diana Xochiti del Angel Gutierrez (f)	Servicios para el Desarrollo	Hñahñu	Nezahualcoyotl, Mexico
Josefina Garcia Hernandez (f)	Desarrollo Rural Yolchikaualistli	Nauatl	Puebla, Mexico
Nelson DeLeon Kantule (m)	Asociación Napguana	Kuna	Panama, Panama
Maria Jesus Carrillo Segovia (f)	Confederación Nacional de Criadores de Alpaca Llama	Quechua	Cuzco, Peru
Elizabeth Chamorro Gonzales (f)	Casa Nativa TAMPA ALLQO	Wankas, Waris, Ashanincas, Shipibos	Huancayo, Peru
Loyal David Hauheng (m)	Bawm Indigenous Peoples' Organization	Bawm, Lushai, Pangkhua, Khiang, Khumi and Mro.	Chittagong, Bangladesh
Yching Prue Marma (f)	Hill Women's Federation (HWF)	11 groups of ethnic people speaking 10 languages who live in the Chittagong Hill Districts, situated in the south-east of Bangladesh	Dhaka, Bangladesh

NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE[a]	ORGANIZATION	INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS REPRESENTED[b]	CITY, STATE[c]
Mrinal Kanti Tripura (m)	Parbatya Chattagram Jana Samhati Samiti (PCJSS)	More than 600,000 people from 10 multilingual and 11 indigenous groups of the Jumma peoples	Khagrachari, Bangladesh
Lal Thanmawi (f)	Zo Re-unification Organization (ZORO)	Zo indigenous peoples	Aizawl, India
Ratan Roy (m)	St. John's Mission-Bijni	Bodo indigenous population	Bijni, India
Raju Keshav Pandhara (m)	Adivasi Ekta Parishad	Warli, Bhil, Malhar Koli, Dhodia and Dubla people	Bombay, India
Philomina Tirkey Imam (f)	Tribal Women's Artists Cooperative-Indian National Trust of Art and Cultural Heritage	Oraons	Calcutta, India
Tarulata Kakoti (Majhi) (f)	Adivasi Socio-Education and Cultural Association, Assam	Santals and other Adivasis	Guwahati, India
Tingcha Singsit (f)	Indigenous Kuki Women Network	Kuki people	Imphal (Manipur), India
Fagu Besra (m)	Chotanagpur Adivasi Sewa Samiti	Adivasis of Chottanagpur region	New Delhi, India
Ferry Marisan (m)	The Institute for Human Rights Studies and Advocacy	Indonesian population from Biak Island	Jayapura, Papua Barat, Indonesia
Elisabeth Nussy (f)	"	Indigenous peoples living in the central highland in West Papua	"
Ferdy Duarmas (m)	Ikatan Cendekiawan Tanimbar (ICTI)	Tanimbarese	Jakarta, Indonesia
Silvester Wogan (m)	The Institute for Indigenous People Study and Empowerment - LPPMA	Indigenous peoples in West Papua	Jayapura, Papua Barat, Indonesia

NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE[a]	ORGANIZATION	INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS REPRESENTED[b]	CITY, STATE[c]
Mierna Lukman (f)	Alliance of Indigenous People of Indonesia	Lipulalo community	Palu, Sulawesi-Tengah, Indonesia
Vincent Herman Mosa Foa (m)	(YAPMAR) Foundation for the Transformation of Indigenous Rendu Community	Rendu community	Indonesia
Claudia Lasimbang (f)	Pacos Trust	Sabah indigenous populations	Sabah, Malaysia
Sirjana Subba (f)	Kirat Yakthung Chumlung	Limbu	Kathmandu, Nepal
Gore Bahadur Khapangi Magar (m)	Nepal Federation of Nationalities	Indigenous peoples in Nepal	Kathmandu, Nepal
Deepa Gurung (f)	"	"	"
Joan Carling (f)	Cordillera Peoples Alliance - Philippines	Igorots of the Cordillera region, northern Luzon	Baguio City, Philippines
Chito Balintay (m)	Pagkakaisa Ng Aeta Ng Pinatubo Incorporated (PAP)	Aeta in central Luzon	Zambales, Philippines
Lev Nerbishev (m)	Council of Khakas People (Chon Chobi)	Khakas	Abakan, Republic of Khakasia, Russian Federation
Rodion Sambuu (m)	"Odugen" reindeer-herding extended family enterprise	Tyva-Todzhu	Adyr-Kezhig, Tyva Republic, Russian Federation
Galina Shutova (f)	Association of Indigenous Peoples of Baikitski district "Arun"	Evenki	Baikit, Baikitski district, Evemkiyski autonomous okrug, Russian Federation
Gulvaira Shermatova (f)	The Association of the Kumandin people "Istoc"	Kumandin	Biysk, Russian Federation

NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE[a]	ORGANIZATION	INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS REPRESENTED[b]	CITY, STATE[c]
Elena Malchakitova (f)	Association of the Indigenous Peoples of the Chita Region	Evenki	Chap-Olgoo, Kalar district, Chita region, Russian Federation
Galina Alotova (f)	Traditional Hunters Indigenous Community "Ude"	Udege	Gvasugi, Russian Federation
Tatiana Terletzkaia (f)	Grass-root organization of indigenous peoples of Keperveem village, Chukotka	Chukchi	Keperveem, Chukotski autonomous okrug, Russian Federation
Luba Arbachakova (f)	Mezhdurechensk Society of Indigenous People "Altyn-Shor"	Shor	Mezhdurechensk, Kemerobo Region, Russian Federation
Rodion Sulyandziga (m)	Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North	Udege	Moscow, Russian Federation
Lana Migunova (f)	Society of Veps Culture	Veps	Petrozavodsk, Republic of Karelia, Russian Federation
Vasili Robbek (m)	The Institute of Problems of Northern Indigenous Peoples	Even, Evenki, Dolgan, Chukchi, Yukagir	Yakutsk, Russian Federation
Megan Davis (f)	Foundation for Aboriginal Islander Research Action (FAIRA)	South-east Queensland Aboriginal groups: Wakka, Gubbi and Yugambeh	Woollongabba, Australia
Sarah Sepoe (f)	Deboin Peoples Foundation Inc. (DPF)	Binandere tribal communities in the Ioma and Oro province	Papua New Guinea
Tracey Whare (f)	Ngatira Lands Trust	Ngati Ahuru (Ngati Raukawa)	Wellington, New Zealand
Taki Anaru (m)	Wellington Maori Legal Service	Maori	Wellington, New Zealand

Annex V

List of beneficiaries of travel grants recommended by the Board of Trustees for attendance at the seventh session of the Working Group to elaborate the draft United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples (October/November 2001)

NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE[a]	ORGANIZATION[b]	INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS REPRESENTED[c]	CITY, STATE[d]
Ann Resiano (f)	Organisation for Survival of Il-Laikipiak Indigenous Maasai Group Initiatives (OSILIGI)	Laikipia Maasai	Nanyuki, Kenya
Fatima Mourd (f)	Association nouvelle de la culture et des arts populaires (ANCAP) Tamaynut	Amazigh (Berber)	Rabat, Morocco
Hassan Id Balkassm (m)	"	"	"
Juvénal Sebishwi (m)	Association pour la promotion des Batwa	Batwa	Kigali, Rwanda
Benon Mugarura (m)	African Indigenous and Minority Peoples Organization (AIMPO)	Batwa	Kigali, Rwanda

[a] According to the application form, all the representatives are indigenous themselves.

[b] All the organizations listed are in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council or are authorized by its Committee of Non-Governmental Organizations to participate in the open-ended Working Group on the Permanent Forum.

[c] Indigenous populations represented, according to the application form.

[d] According to the application form.

NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE[a]	ORGANIZATION[b]	INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS REPRESENTED[c]	CITY, STATE[d]
Gladis Echegaray Ponce de Leon (f)	Yachay Wasi	Indigenous peoples in the district of Acopia	Cuzco, Peru
Luis Delgado Hurtado (m)	"	"	"
Gladys Vasquez Poma (f)	Comisión Jurídica para el Autodesarrollo de los Pueblos Originarios Andinos (CAPAJ)	Aymara	Tacna, Peru
Estebancio Castro (m)	Indian Treaty Council	Kuna	California, United States of America
Mrinal Kanti Tripura (m)	Chittagong Hill Tracts Peace Campaign/ Parbatya Chattagram Jana Samhati Samiti (PCJSS)	Jumma peoples	Khagrachari, Bangladesh
Bineet Mundu (m)	Chotanagpur Adivasi Sewa Samiti	Munda	New Delhi, India
Prajnalankar Bhikkhu (m)	Peace Campaign Group/Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace	Jumma in the Chittagong Hill Tracts	New Delhi, India
Narad Mani Rai Kirati (m)	Nepal Indigenous Peoples Development and Information Service Centre (NIPDISC)	Rai/Kirati, Limbu, Gurung, Magar, Tamang	Kathmandu, Nepal
Kripa Ram Rai/Kirati (m)	"	"	"
Sirjana Subba (f)	Nepal Federation of Nationalities/Kirat Yakthung Chumlung	Limbu	Kathmandu, Nepal
Angdawa Sherpa (f)	Nepal Federation of Nationalities	Indigenous peoples in Nepal	Kathmandu, Nepal
Michail Todishev (m)	Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North (RAIPON)	Shor	Moscow, Russian Federation

NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE[a]	ORGANIZATION[b]	INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS REPRESENTED[c]	CITY, STATE[d]
Rodion Sulyandziga (m)	Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North (RAIPON)	Indigenous peoples of the North, Siberia and Far East of Russian Federation	Moscow, Russian Federation
Nadezhda Pechenina (f)	Association of the Shor People/Town Community "Shoria"	Shor populations	Novokuznetsk, Russian Federation
Konstantin Robbek (m)	Association of Northern Indigenous Peoples of Sakha Republic	Even, Evenki, Dolgans, Yukagir, Chukchi	Yakutski, Russian Federation
Nadir Bekirov (m)	Meljis of Crimean Tatar People	Crimean Tatars	Simferopol, Ukraine
Megan Davis (f)	Faira Foundation Aboriginal Islander Research Action	South-east Queensland Aboriginal groups: Wakka Wakka, Cobble Cobble	Woolloongabba, Australia
Anthony John Sinclair (m)	Te kawau Maro	Maori	Auckland, New Zealand

Annex VI

STATEMENT BY MS. TOVE S. PETERSEN, MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY FUND FOR INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS TO THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AT ITS FIFTY-SEVENTH SESSION ON 12 APRIL 2001

Mr. Chairman,

I wish to express my appreciation to you and to the Bureau for giving me this opportunity to address the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-seventh session on behalf of the Chairperson and the other members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations.

The latest information concerning the Fund is contained in the biennial report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on the activities of the Decade (A/55/202) and in his annual report on the activities of the International Decade (A/55/268), as well as in the note by the Secretariat to the eighteenth session of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations (E/CN.4/AC.4/2000/4) and in the report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to the present session of the Commission (E/CN.4/2001/84).

The Fund was established by the General Assembly in 1985 to provide financial assistance to representatives of indigenous organizations and communities to participate in the deliberations of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations. The General Assembly extended the mandate of the Fund to assist indigenous representatives to attend also the Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights on the draft United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples. Thanks to the donors to this Fund, we have been able so far to meet the increasing demands of indigenous communities and organizations to be heard and contribute to the discussions on their rights in these forums.

The presence and active participation of indigenous peoples in the Commission on Human Rights bodies dealing with indigenous issues has created a healthy environment for dialogue and confidence building between governments and indigenous peoples. This is always the first step towards the achievement of justice, peace and development for peoples who have been long oppressed and marginalized.

The participation of indigenous peoples in the working groups has allowed them to develop further their knowledge and skills on their rights and the assertion of these rights.

The fourteenth annual session of the Board of Trustees was held from 28 to 30 March at the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Geneva. We examined about 260 applications for travel grants. In the light of the established selection criteria, we recommended the allocation of a total amount of US$ 321,700 for 79 travel grants to allow representatives of indigenous communities and organizations to attend the annual session of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, as well as US$ 110,200 for 23 grants to representatives of indigenous communities and organizations to attend the Working Group on

the draft United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples, and about US$ 38,000 for grants to allow representatives of indigenous organizations and communities to attend, as observers, a possible meeting of the Permanent Forum, in the first months of 2002, before the next session of the Board, in the case of the adoption by the General Assembly of a resolution which could further extend the mandate of this Fund.

These recommendations were approved on 7 April by the High Commissioner for Human Rights on behalf of the Secretary-General. The decisions and measures which will be taken to implement them will be mentioned in the next report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly, as well as in the report of the High Commissioner to your fifty-eighth session and in a report to the next session of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations.

I take this opportunity to thank the regular and new donors which, by contributing to the Fund, have also contributed meaningfully to the effective functioning of these working groups. With the contributions received, we have been able to cover the envisaged expenditure for 2001. I appeal to Governments which have made a pledge to the Fund, including Bolivia and Chile, as well as new donors, to consider contributing to the Fund at their earliest convenience, in order to ensure the necessary budget to allocate travel grants to the working groups in 2002.

I also take this opportunity to appeal for new contributions for next year. An amount of about US$ 724,000 would be needed to cover the foreseen expenditure for the year 2002.

Your contributions will indeed go a long way in the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples all over the world.

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Economic and Social
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17 May 2001

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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
Sub-Commission on the Promotion and
Protection of Human Rights
Working Group on Indigenous Populations
Nineteenth session
23-27 July 2001
Item 8 of the provisional agenda

INTERNATIONAL DECADE OF THE WORLD'S INDIGENOUS PEOPLE: VOLUNTARY FUND FOR THE INTERNATIONAL DECADE OF THE WORLD'S INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

Note by the secretariat

The present note contains the recommendations of the Advisory Group of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People adopted at its sixth session, held in Geneva from 2 to 5 April 2001, which were approved by the Coordinator of the Decade, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, on behalf of the Secretary-General, on 10 April 2001.

GE.01-13915 (E) 130601

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ADVISORY GROUP OF THE UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY FUND FOR THE INTERNATIONAL DECADE OF THE WORLD'S INDIGENOUS PEOPLE ADOPTED AT ITS SIXTH SESSION

Introduction

1. The Voluntary Fund for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People was established pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 48/163 of 21 December 1993, 49/214 of 23 December 1994 and 50/157 of 21 December 1995, relating to the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People. In accordance with resolution 48/163, the Secretary-General was requested to establish a voluntary fund for the Decade and was authorized "to accept and administer voluntary contributions from Governments, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and other private institutions and individuals for the purpose of funding projects and programmes during the Decade".

2. In accordance with paragraph 24 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 50/157, the Coordinator of the Decade, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, should "encourage the development of projects and programmes, in collaboration with Governments and taking into account the views of indigenous people and the appropriate United Nations agencies, for support by the Voluntary Fund for the Decade".

3. In accordance with paragraph 23 of the annex to resolution 50/157 on the Programme of Activities for the International Decade, an Advisory Group was created in April 1996, to assist the Coordinator of the Voluntary Fund.

4. The Advisory Group is composed of Mr. Michael Dodson (Chairperson), Ms. Naomi N. Kipuri, Mr. José Carlos Morales, Ms. Tove Søvndahl Petersen and Ms. Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, who are also members of the Board of Trustees of the Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations, as well as the Chairperson of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martinez, and Mr. José Luis Goméz del Prado, appointed by the Coordinator of the Decade.

I. SIXTH SESSION OF THE ADVISORY GROUP

5. At its sixth session, held from 2 to 5 April 2001 at the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), at the Palais Wilson in Geneva, the Advisory Group held eight private meetings. It adopted its agenda and timetable at its first meeting and it briefly met with the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights in the absence of the High Commissioner, as well as with other OHCHR officials, to exchange views and information relevant to the mandate of the Advisory Group and Fund.

A. Implementation of previous recommendations

6. The Group noted with satisfaction that most of the recommendations adopted at its previous session had been approved by the High Commissioner for Human Rights on behalf of the Secretary-General and implemented by the Secretariat (see E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/2000/3, E/CN.4/Sub.2/2000/24, chap. VI and VII; A/55/268, paras. 12-19; E/CN.4/2001/84, paras. 13-20).

7. Among these recommendations were: that, taking into consideration the ever-increasing number of applications for project grants which had to be analysed, the Advisory Group's session should be extended from two to four days; that it should be scheduled prior to the consideration by the Commission on Human Rights of the agenda item on indigenous populations; that the presentation of the financial situation of the Fund to the Commission on Human Rights by its Chairperson or a member shall be discussed under the relevant agenda item of the sixth session; and that its secretariat should consult with the secretariat of the Commission in advance of its next session to arrange a suitable date for this presentation.

1. Grants to projects proposed by indigenous organizations and communities

8. The Advisory Group reviewed narrative and financial reports received from project leaders on grants approved from 1997 to 2000.

2. Workshops and seminars

9. The Advisory Group reviewed workshops, seminars and projects for which it had recommended financial assistance at its fifth session. These were the Workshop on Indigenous Media; a subregional Workshop on Peaceful and Constructive Group Accommodation in Situations Involving Minorities and Indigenous People held in Kidal, Mali; a second Workshop on Indigenous Children and Youth in Geneva; and the United Nations manual on indigenous peoples. The Advisory Group also reviewed workshops and seminars organized with the financial assistance of the Fund since 1997.

10. The Advisory Group also considered those proposals for workshops and seminars that it could not examine at its fifth session owing to insufficient time, including a workshop on indigenous peoples, human rights and the private sector and a training seminar on human rights and capacity-building at the country level.

B. Financial situation of the Fund

11. The Advisory Group reviewed the financial situation of the Fund and all relevant information available at OHCHR, including the list of contributions paid or pledged available at the sixth session (see annex I), which showed enough money available to finance, in accordance with the Cost Plan for 2001, new project grants as well as new proposals made by the Indigenous Project Team for workshops and seminars to be held in 2001. About US$ 600,000 were available, thanks to new voluntary contributions made since the fifth session by regular and new donors, including Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden, which had been officially recorded by the

United Nations Treasurer. Provisions for programme support costs (13 per cent) and the operating cash reserve (15 per cent) were also taken into consideration, in accordance with the relevant United Nations financial rules.

C. Recommendations for 2001 for programmes under the International Decade

1. Recommendations on project grants to indigenous organizations and communities

(a) Review of reports received on grants approved from 1997 to 2000

12. The Advisory Group expressed satisfaction with the number of grants approved since 1997, amounting to 66. The Advisory Group also expressed satisfaction with the fact that many grants disbursed in 1997, 1998 and 1999 had been well spent, and recommended that its secretariat continue to ask for information on other grants that still required additional reporting.

13. The Advisory Group underlined that, by and large, the financial and narrative reports received by its secretariat on the use of previous grants had met all reporting obligations. In a few instances, however, reporting had not been adequate for reasons that included delays in payment, difficulties concerning communications, lack of infrastructure and banking problems.

14. In evaluating the use of project grants during the sixth session, members of the Advisory Group contacted project leaders directly to request information that was lacking.

15. As a follow-up to its evaluation of information received on the grants approved from 1997 to 2000, the Advisory Group adopted new guidelines.

16. In the cases where the reporting was not satisfactorily completed, the member appointed for the geographical region concerned should, during the inter-sessional period, try to contact the organization to obtain the missing information (acknowledgement of receipt of the grant, information on remaining balance, satisfactory narrative and financial reports, etc.); the relevant member will inform the secretariat of the Fund during the inter-sessional period and the Advisory Group at its next session about any information received; if no satisfactory information has been obtained, the Advisory Group at its next session might wish to recommend to the secretariat of the Fund to ask for refund of the grant.

17. If possible, members should visit and evaluate projects within their geographical area when no extra cost is involved. At the request of a member, the secretariat should inform the organization concerned that such a visit might take place.

18. The secretariat of the Fund should send reminders to those project leaders who have still not submitted satisfactory narrative or financial reports and ask them to submit final narrative and financial reports or any other information needed before 30 September 2001, for consideration by the Group at its next session.

19. The Advisory Group adopted a guideline confirming its practice according to which its members should not submit an application to the Fund to finance a project of an organization in which they have an executive function, in order not to have a conflict of interest.

(b) Consideration of new applications for 2001

20. The Advisory Group was informed that, in accordance with the Cost Plan of the Fund for 2001, and thanks to voluntary contributions paid by regular and new donors to the Fund, according to information available at OHCHR sufficient funding was available for allocation to project grants at its sixth session (see para. 11 above and annex I).

21. The Group examined 82 applications for project grants received within the deadline, in the light of the criteria for the selection of projects and other relevant guidelines (annex II). The organizations which had submitted applications after the deadline or outside the mandate of the Fund had been informed accordingly by the secretariat.

22. The Advisory Group recommended for approval by the Secretary-General a list of 30 project grants, (annex III), for a total of about US$ 252,000.

23. The Advisory Group recommended that in the letter from the secretariat informing the project leader that a grant had been approved, it should be stated that the organization should confirm its agreement to submit a copy of any concrete result of the grant (i.e. publications, Web sites, databases, etc.).

24. The secretariat of the Fund should continue to reply to all applicants whose projects were not recommended for a grant. The project leaders should be advised to contact, for fund-raising purposes, other relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in the field, as well as relevant bilateral governmental agencies working in their country.

25. New guidelines for project leaders on reporting obligations should be drafted by the secretariat and attached to the application forms for 2002. Among these guidelines there should be a provision indicating that, in case of unexpected changes in a project proposal that had already been approved, the project leader should submit such change for approval by the secretariat before any expenditure is made.

26. At the next session of the Advisory Group the secretariat should indicate - in the charts showing reporting on project grants - the date on which the receipt of the grant was acknowledged.

27. Applications and subsequent correspondence received by the secretariat of the Advisory Group should be considered as confidential. Only the Advisory Group members and its secretariat shall have access to these files.

2. Recommendations on workshops and seminars to be held in 2001

28. Upon recommendation of the Advisory Group, about US$ 150,000 were allocated to the following programmes to be implemented by the Indigenous Project Team of the Research and Right to Development Branch of OHCHR.

(a) Workshop on indigenous peoples, private sector, natural resource, energy and mining companies, and human rights

29. The Advisory Group recommended US$ 47,000 for the organization of a workshop on indigenous peoples, private sector, natural resource, energy and mining companies, and human rights.

(b) Round table on indigenous peoples, racism and the media

30. The Advisory Group recommended US$ 50,400 for the organization of a round table on indigenous peoples, racism and the media, to be held as a parallel activity to the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance in South Africa, in accordance with Sub-Commission resolution 2000/14.

(c) Human rights training in Mexico

31. The Advisory Group recommended US$ 40,000 for the travel and daily allowances of 30 indigenous participants to attend a human rights training seminar for indigenous peoples, to be organized in cooperation with the Mexico Desk of the Activities and Programmes Branch at OHCHR, as a component of a wider programme to promote human rights in Mexico.

(d) Human rights training for indigenous peoples

32. The Advisory Group recommended US$ 12,000 for the organization of a pilot human rights training course for indigenous communities in one country.

(e) General recommendations on workshops and seminars

33. The Advisory Group expressed the wish to be consulted in advance about the preparation of workshops, seminars and meetings to be financed by the Fund, including about the selection of indigenous experts to attend such events.

34. The Advisory Group recommended that workshops and seminars should be refocused so as to be more in line with the programme of activities for the Decade, including activities suggested to the secretariat of the Fund by indigenous communities or organizations.

35. The Advisory Group would consider favourably at its next session a proposal for the holding of a workshop/seminar of indigenous peoples and Governments, in conjunction with the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002.

D. Fund raising

36. The Advisory Group met with representatives of the donor Governments of Austria, Finland, Guatemala, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Members of the Advisory Group also met informally with representatives of the Governments of Chile and Denmark. At the annual meeting of the Advisory Group with donors to the Fund, the Chairperson and the other members of the Group expressed their gratitude for the regular donors' generous contributions, and recommended a sustained effort and, if possible, an increase in the voluntary contributions. The Group encouraged even symbolic contributions by new donors as an expression of interest in funding projects and programmes during the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People.

37. On the basis of the requests received and activities financed, the Advisory Group recommended that a total amount of US$ 1 million should be requested for the Fund in the OHCHR Annual Appeal for 2002.

38. As the Chairperson could not be in Geneva during the discussion by the Commission on Human Rights of the relevant agenda item, it was agreed that Ms. Søvndahl Petersen would make the presentation on behalf of the Advisory Group.

E. Emergency assistance grants for projects

39. The Advisory Group approved a new guideline, suggested at its fifth session, concerning emergency assistance for projects during the inter-sessional period according to which, on an exceptional basis, organizations can submit to the secretariat of the Fund a request for emergency assistance for programmes which were already subsidized by the Fund but which had encountered financial difficulties. Requests for funding amounting to up to US$ 5,000 will be examined by the Chairperson of the Advisory Group, who will make a recommendation to the secretariat of the Fund and report to the Advisory Group at its next session.

F. Database on indigenous organizations

40. The programme of activities for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (General Assembly resolution 50/157, annex) stipulates in its paragraph 19 that the Coordinator shall establish an "information programme linking the Coordinator of the Decade to focal points of the United Nations system, national committees for the Decade and, through appropriate channels, indigenous networks; also develop a database of indigenous organizations and other relevant information, in cooperation with indigenous people, Governments, academic institutions and other relevant bodies". The Advisory Group brought to the attention of the Coordinator of the Decade the fact that this important activity had not been given enough attention in the United Nations. After more than seven years into the Decade, this particular activity is still at its inception. The Advisory Group, therefore, recommended to the Coordinator that priority be given to the development of this information programme, which is of particular importance for indigenous peoples. It would consider favourably providing advice, at its next session, on any relevant project that might be submitted for its consideration by the OHCHR Indigenous Project Team.

Annex I

CHART OF NEW CONTRIBUTIONS AND PLEDGES

The following new contributions were received after the fifth session (11 April 2000), according to information available at OHCHR as at 23 March 2001, and were therefore available at the sixth session:

Donors	Amount in US$	Paid on	Paid in
Chile	5 000	23 April 2001	New York
Colombia	1 000	29 December 2000	New York
Cyprus	2 996	29 December 2000	
Denmark	129 381	11 April 2000	Geneva
	119 127	6 April 2001	"
Estonia	17 760	2 January 2001	
Germany	21 599	7 December 2000	Geneva
Greece	3 000	9 February 2001	Geneva
Japan	25 000	9 June 2000	New York
Netherlands	98 366	12 January 2001	New York
New Zealand	11 807	12 April 2000	Geneva
Norway	53 631	30 November 2000	Geneva
	55 163	28 March 2001	"
Sweden	33 208	30 May 2000	Geneva
Total	577 038		

The following pledges were registered as at 23 March 2001:

Donor	Amount in US$	Local currency	Pledged on	Pledged in
Canada	9 800	15 000	20 March 2001	Geneva
Chile	5 000		27 November 2000	New York
Tunisia	951		4-5 November 1998	New York
Movement for Defence of Democracy	200	Cedis 1.4m	6 October 2000	Ghana
Total	15 951			

Annex II

CRITERIA FOR THE SELECTION OF PROJECTS AND OTHER RELEVANT GUIDELINES

Objectives of the Fund

- To support the Programme of Activities adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 50/157

- To provide assistance to projects and programmes advancing the goal of the International Decade: international cooperation for the solution of problems faced by indigenous people in such areas as human rights, the environment, development, education, culture and health

Who can apply

- Indigenous peoples, communities and organizations, non-governmental organizations and academic and other similar institutions; organizations should be non-profit-making

- National committees for the Decade

- The organization submitting the project for funding should have the capacity to raise needed additional money from other sources

Main project areas

- The Programme of Activities and objectives of the Decade as well as the recommendations of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action as they relate to indigenous people

- Indigenous organizational structures and procedures and their strengthening through education, training and institution and capacity-building, bearing in mind the need to respect their relevant traditions

- Education and training in human and indigenous rights

- Information about indigenous peoples and the Decade

- Communications and exchanges between the United Nations system and indigenous peoples and between indigenous peoples

- Fund-raising initiatives in promoting the objectives of the Decade

Criteria for selection

- Projects should be of direct benefit to indigenous people in all parts of the world
- Projects should be prepared by or in full support and consultation with indigenous people
- Projects will be considered taking into account gender balance
- Particular consideration will be given to projects from underdeveloped areas in different regions
- Projects will be approved in relevant areas including in particular those relating to the promotion, protection and implementation of human and indigenous rights

Deadline and consideration of projects

- Projects should be sent to the secretariat of the Fund before 1 October
- Complete application forms must be duly filled-in in English, French or Spanish, dated and signed by the project leader
- Applications to the Fund will be considered at the annual session of the Advisory Group in March/April of each year

Grants by the Fund

- Grants by the Fund will not exceed US$ 50,000

ANNEX III

LIST OF PROJECT GRANTS APPROVED BY THE ADVISORY GROUP AT ITS SIXTH SESSION

Organization	Title of project	Country/ indigenous community	Amount recommended in US$
AFRICA			
Unissons-nous pour la promotion des Batwa (UNIPROBA)	A. Promotion of Batwa people through education B. Seminar for human rights sensitization	Burundi/Batwa	A. 4 000 B. 4 000
Centre d'accompagnement des ménages vulnerables et autochtones minoritaires (CAMV)	Production of an information leaflet for the communication and information on the life of Pygmies in the region	Democratic Republic of Congo/Pygmies	8 000
Ogiek rural integral projects (ORIP)	Ogiek grass-roots capacity-building and empowerment project encompassing different areas of concern (environment, female genital mutilation, youth awareness, etc.)	Kenya/Ogiek	8 000
Manyoito Pastoralist Integrated Development Organization	Land-rights advocacy in Kajiado District. The project aims at slowing, stopping and reversing the process of land loss to which the Maasai are being subjected (through lobbying, advocacy, training and strengthening of organizational structure)	Kenya/Maasai	8 000
Pastoralists Community Development Organization (PACODEO)	Education and training of Waata in human and indigenous rights	Kenya/Waata	8 000

Organization	Title of project	Country/ indigenous community	Amount recommended in US$
African Indigenous and Minority People Organization (AIMPO)	Organizational capacity-building and international human rights standards awareness The project aims at alleviating illiteracy amongst members of the Batwa community, developing human rights awareness, promoting community self-understanding, and introducing gender and human rights issues to members of the community. This will happen through the teaching and training of 80 indigenous persons who will subsequently teach and train other members of the community	Rwanda/Batwa	8 000
Rwenzori Mountains Development Association	Community-based life-improvement project	Uganda/Bayira	8 000
Tanzania Compassion Society	Support for the Barabaig community's land rights struggle To be achieved through legal action, awareness-raising lobbying, networking and information-sharing	United Republic of Tanzania/Barabaig	8 000
Parakuiyo Community	Community-based natural resources management	United Republic of Tanzania/Parakuiyo indigenous pastoralists	8 000
Total grants: 9			**US$ 72 000**

Organization	Title of project	Country/ indigenous community	Amount recommended in US$
ASIA			
TRINAMUL	Textbook production in indigenous languages for the children and training workshop for traditional leaders of indigenous Jumma people	Bangladesh/Jumma	8 000
Asian Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Network (AITPN)	Capacity-building programmes for indigenous peoples in north-east India	India/various indigenous and tribal peoples	5 000
Society for Integrated Development of Tribals (SIDT)	The socio-economic and political conditions of tribals - a study Book with information and statistics on Palians and Pulayans	India/Palians and Pulayans	1 697
Samata - Centre for Advocacy and Support	Create an indigenous rights group through capacity-building exercises and education and training programmes on human and indigenous rights for communities residing in forest areas of Andhra Pradesh The project aims at empowering indigenous people in Andhra Pradesh to exercise their rights and sustain their culture, lifestyle and traditions	India/indigenous peoples of Andhra Pradesh (Khonds, Konda, Reddys, Bagatas, Nooka, Doras, Konda Kammara)	8 000

Organization	Title of project	Country/ indigenous community	Amount recommended in US$
Mining Advocacy Network	Increasing public support for indigenous communities against the mining industry The project aims at raising public awareness on the impact of the mining industry on indigenous people	Indonesia/Dayak Siang, Kelian, Murung, Bekumpai	8 000
Kirat Yakthung Chumlung	Legal literacy in indigenous and human rights Development of materials on indigenous peoples and human rights; organizing training of trainers; organizing and carrying out legal literacy courses in 11 districts	Nepal/Limbu	8 000
Total grants: 6			**US$ 38 697**
	AMERICAS		
Movimiento Indio Tupaj Amaru	Construction of silos for water storage in the Crúz Pata and Compañia areas The project aims at constructing 53 water silos for around 250 members of Quechua communities living in a dry area. One element of the project is to involve women and children in the planning/execution of project	Bolivia/Quechua	10 000

Organization	Title of project	Country/ indigenous community	Amount recommended in US$
Organización de Mujeres Aymaras del Kollasuyo (OMAK)	Training of 32 female village counsellors of 8 rural municipalities and 16 female Aymara leaders of OMAK centres	Bolivia/Aymara	8 996
Taller de Historia Oral Andina (THOA)	Training on indigenous rights for Aymara and Quechua children and youth	Bolivia/Aymara, Quechua	10 000
Ojibwe Cultural Foundation	Kina Gawiidokdaadmin Wiignowendmang O'Anishinabe Enjigchitwanwchiged GeEnji gnowendanGitchitwanwchigaansan - A manual for Anishimabek communities The project aims at the development of a "Principal, step-by-step manual" on the protection and care of sacred places and sacred items	Canada/Ojibwe, Odawa, Pottawatomi	10 000
Organización de Pueblos Indígenas de la Amazonia Colombiana (OPIAC)	Programme for permanent training in human rights, for ethnic-cultural integration and the defence and conservation of the environment of the Colombian Amazon	Colombia/several indigenous communities, amongst them Andoque,Barasana, Bora, Cabiyari, Carabayo	10 000
CABECAR (Asociación de Mujeres Cabécar de Ujarrás de Buenos Aires de Puntarenas)	Awareness and strengthening of the identity of an ethnic group (project A)	Costa Rica/Cabécar	10 000
Comité de Solidaridad Triqui en el área metropolitana	Derecho consuetudinario (customary law) of the Triqui in Oaxaca State	Mexico/Triqui	7 138

Organization	Title of project	Country/ indigenous community	Amount recommended in US$
Ireta P'Orheecheri Equipo Pueblo Purhépecha (IP'EPPAC)	Literacy instruction of Purhépechas indigenous people with women's rights topics and topics related to indigenous rights The project aims at addressing the serious illiteracy rate amongst the target group, whilst simultaneously heightening the group's awareness of indigenous and women's rights issues	Mexico/Purhépecha	10 000
Sociedad de Solidaridad Social y Resonsabilidad Ilimitada	Coox Natic Tu-laka Má-lob T'han (Let us learn all the good news)	Mexico/Maya Quinchil	10 000
Movimiento de la Juventud Kuna	Cultural and social exchange between youth	Panama/Kuna	10 000
Coordinadora de la Juventud Indígena Nivaclé	Training courses for coordinators of the organization to enhance the structure and preparedness of the organization and its members	Paraguay/Nivaclé	10 000
Yachay Wasi	The project aims at establishing a training centre for rural development "Yachay Wasi"	Peru/Quechua	10 000

Organization	Title of project	Country/ indigenous community	Amount recommended in US$
Fundación Tampa Allqo	The project aims at fomenting cultural awareness amongst indigenous youth and includes an audiovisual club; the printing of an Asháninka language book; folk dance and theatre classes; the holding of a Quechua literary competition and a folklore afternoon	Peru/indigenous youth (Colcabamba, Wancas, Ashaninkas)	5 775
Confederación de Nacionalidades Amazónicas del Perú (CONAP)	Amazonian indigenous democracy and development The project aims at increasing human rights awareness, capacity-building, launching of awareness campaigns and promotion of increased participation in local government	Peru/Amazonian indigenous peoples	10 000
International Indian Treaty Council	International human rights mentorship and leadership development training programme for indigenous youth	United States of America/indigenous youth from the Anishinabek Aymara	10 000
Total grants: 15			**US$ 141 909**

Total number of project grants: 30

Total amount in US$: 252 606